The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rochefort's Refusal to Surrender to the French Authorities.

Debate in the Chambers on the Question of Arresting Him.

Three Americans Shot Down in the Streets of Havana.

One Killed and Two Dangerously Wounded.

Action to be Taken by the United States Government.

EUROPE.

Rochefort and the French Government—Defiant Attitude of the Representative—Affairs in Spain—The Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The *Marseillaise* (Henri Rochefort's journal) appears this morning with a characteristic article over the signature of M. Rochefort himself. Relative to the recent notice served upon him ordering him to deliver himself a prisoner, in obedience to the sentence of the Court, he declares boldly that he will not surrender himself, and that if the Ministers want him they must come and take him and furthermore they must come prepared to use force....In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Cremieux rose and said he desired to question the Ministers concerning the Rochefort affair. M. Ollivier replied that he would not await the result of an interpellation, but would do his duty. M. Cremieux rejoined that it was precisely as to what the ministers considered their duty that he sought to inquire, and the Chambers would decide that this should be answered at once. He then proceeded to make a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of M. Rochefort, as a wrong to his constituents. M. Ollivier made a speech in reply, and after an agitated discussion, the Chamber, by a vote of 199 to 45, adhered to the view of M. Ollivier....It was expected that M. Rochefort, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on leaving the House, but he was not. At the termination of the sitting, he proceeded to his office, and up to 8 o'clock this evening has not been taken into custody....Rumors are abroad that the Prince Imperial is very ill, but the journal *Le Public* says there is no foundation for them.....The new arrangement for a postal service between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters, and not to those unpaid as has been published. The steamers carrying these mails will call at an English port both ways.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Disturbances have occurred at Ajou, near Malaga, but they have been suppressed....It is understood that the treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish Republics will be signed immediately.

MUNICH, Feb. 7.—The French Minister at the capital has been instructed to say to the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that as personal government is ended in France, that country will not remain a mere spectator of events in Germany.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Ecumenical Council will soon deliberate on the question as to whether the discussion of the dogma of Papal infallibility is opportune.

The Indo-European Telegraph—American Credit—Reassembling of British Parliament—Interruption of Telegraphic Communication in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb 7.—The Indo-European Telegraph Company have just completed their line from London direct to India. This line is composed of land wire and cables, and runs *via* Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, Persia, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c. Messages will be taken from all stations in the United States after the 15th instant, at the following rates in gold:

To Kurracher, for ten words	$8 10
To Kurracher, for twenty words	12 38
To stations west of Chittagong, ten words	9 25
To stations west of Chittagong, twenty words	14 25
To stations east of Chittagong, ten words	10 25
To stations east of Chittagong, twenty words	15 25

Every additional ten words or fraction of ten words beyond twenty words will be charged one-half of the twenty word rate. Chittagong is about 92° East longitude.

The *Times* this morning reprints a great portion of an editorial article from the New-York Times of Jan. 24, and comments approvingly on the latter's assertion that American credit is dying in Europe because ruffians slay it at home ....The reassembling of Parliament to-morrow forms a theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the Administration is so overwhelmingly strong, that the Opposition will be helpless. The only hope of the latter will be to create division in the Liberal ranks....The English funds are advancing in expectation that there will be a heavy flow of bullion to the Bank of England this week.

VALENTIA, Feb. 7.—There is a total interruption on the Irish telegraph lines. Communication eastward is entirely cut off.

CUBA.

An Outrage upon Americans in Havana—One New-Yorker Killed and Two Seriously Wounded—Action of the Authorities.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, four Americans, Isaac Greenwall, Henry K. Fosser, Hugh Johnson and Gardner Wells, all of New-York, were on their way to visit a photograph gallery. They intended to have their pictures taken, and all wore blue neckties. Near the Tacon Theatre they were stopped by a man, who pointed to their neckties and addressed the men in an excited manner in Spanish. None of the party understanding the language, no answer was returned. The unknown man then took out a revolver and fired upon them. Greenwall was shot and killed, and Foster and Johnson were severely wounded, and are in a precarious condition. Wells, who was unhurt, ran for his life. A number of people followed, and raised the cry of "stop him," but he escaped. The wounded men were badly treated by the crowd which gathered around them. The man who fired the first shots disappeared immediately after, and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not. The declarations of the parties, and of witnesses to the affair, are now being taken by the legal authorities, in the presence of the United States Consul-General. The indignation of the Captain-General at the outrage is very great. He has called on the Chief Justice and other leading officers of the law to use every means to discover the perpetrator and abettors of the deed. The officers of the volunteers are hunting for the assassin and his accomplices, and the Governor has set the entire police force in motion. De Rodas has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the culpable parties, who, if found, will be tried by a drumhead court martial and executed within two hours after sentence is passed. The victims of this unfortunate affair arrived here from New York several weeks ago to open a cosmetic and perfumery factory for a New-York house....The volunteers who took prominent parts in the recent disturbance at Matanzas, have been arrested by orders of the Captain-General, and are now in the Morro Castle, awaiting trial by court martial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Secretary Fish received to-day a telegram from Havana through an American official source, stating that yesterday one citizen of the United States was killed and two were wounded. The Secretary immediately telegraphed for the particulars. Telegrams received from Havana to-day fully confirm the reports relative to the continued advance of the Spaniards through the insurgent districts.

Death of Senor Oviedo—Military Operations.

HAVANA, Feb. 7—Evening.—Senor Oviedo, of "Diamond Wedding" notoriety, is dead.... An official report has been received of the operations of General Goyeneche, who has just returned to Puerto Principe. On the 20th of January he attacked and carried a rebel fort. A nephew of Cespedes was taken prisoner on the 25th. In an engagement on the following day the insurgents were defeated with a loss of seventy-seven killed. The Spaniards lost five killed and twenty-seven wounded. The General found houses in ashes and plantations destroyed on his line of march. Since his return to Puerto Principe the insurgents had extended their work of devastation, and on the 2d of February, the date of the report, the General says the city was surrounded by a circle of fires, and the incendiaries approached so near the walls that cinders from the burning houses fell into the streets.

THE RED RIVER REVOLT.

Details of the Capture of Rielle—His Subsequent Release—Affairs in the Territory.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* gives the particulars of the recent alleged arrest of Rielle at Red River, which was done by the Canadian loyalists under the influence of the Canadian Government. Fort Garry was garrisoned by a small guard at the time, but his adherents coming in squads, it was determined to release him. A council was called, which consisted of twenty Englishmen and twenty French half-breeds, and is now in session. Nothing definite is known of its action. A young Yankee named Scott was elected to the council, beating G. B. Berrety, a leading Englishman. Scott was formerly a soldier in the Union Army. A letter says the Provisional Government is still in authority, and will, to all appearance, be strongly sustained.....Dr. Schultz, for a long time a prominent resident of Canada, who had been Court martialed and imprisoned by the Provisional Government, has escaped, and is now at large.

THE EAST.

Death of the Governor of Vermont—Sale of a Steamship in Boston—The Providence and Worcester Railroad Directors.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 7.—Peter T. Washburn, Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in Woodstock at 4 o'clock this morning, after an illness of several weeks. His age was 55 years and 5 months. He was by profession a lawyer, and had been a good deal in public life, having been in both branches of the Legislature, and filled for several years the office of reporter to the Supreme Court of the State. From 1861 to 1866 he was the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, and in that service gained a wide popularity. In June last he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, and on the 7th of September, his fifty-fifth birthday, was elected by a large majority. In October he was installed in office, and entered upon an administration which promised to be more than usually popular and successful. His death will be widely felt and deplored.

PROVIDENCE, R. I, Feb. 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Providence and Worcester Railroad to-day the old Board of Directors was unanimously elected.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The steamship *Ontario* was sold by auction to-day for $250,000 to satisfy the claims of bondholders. The ship was purchased by J. W. Balch and Nathan Crowell.

Prince Arthur in Boston—A Difficulty Among the Baptist Authorities.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Prince Arthur enjoyed himself an hour on State-street this afternoon. He received visitors, including a large number of ladies, at his hotel. He declines all public demonstrations....It having come to the notice of the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity that Rev. E. Turney, D. D., and others, have gotten a bill through the United States Senate to transfer to them by name the powers of the National Theological Institute and University, at a meeting of the Ministers' Conference, held in this city to-day, it was resolved that Rev. E. Turney, D. D., and associates, in attempting to get possession of the charter of the National Theological Institute and University, have not the confidence of the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity.

THE SOUTH.

The Approaching Session of the Virginia Legislature—The Governor's Message—The Alabama Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The members of the Legislature all arrived to-night, ready for assembling to-morrow. The Governor's Message will declare the opinion that all offices in the State are vacant, and advise the Legislature to appoint a Board or devise some other means of making appointments to fill them until an election can be held. The Governor deprecates the keeping up of the hostile party feelings evinced in the campaign, and for himself promises to be Governor for every citizen in the State irrespective of party or class.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7.—The Senate Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill passed the House, with the amendment that two millions of State bonds should be loaned in place of $3,000,000, as was provided in the original Senate bill. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the House amendment.

Fires—Destruction of a Private Residence at Binghamton—A Stable and Fourteen Horses Destroyed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The residence of Colonel Walton Dwight, formerly occupied by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning. The loss on the building, library, statuary, furniture, &c., is $70,000. The property was insured for $64,000 in the following offices: The Ætna, $13,000; Niagara, of New-York, $10,000; Security, of New-York, $6,000; Home, of New-York, $15,000; International, $10,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $10,000. The owner was on his way to Virginia when the fire occurred.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 7.—The stable of Messrs. Stevens, Dockham & Co. was burned last night, together with fourteen horses, one mule and a quantity of hay. The loss will amount to about $6,000.

The Railroad Troubles in Oneida County—Another Train Seized.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The forenoon train coming north on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was uncoupled at Clayville this morning, and two passenger cars were seized by Collector De Graff, of the town of Paris. A special train, carrying the President of the road, Lewis Lawrence, and the Deputy United States Marshal, was also seized. Passengers were delayed about five hours, and were finally brought away by an engine and some cars from the Utica and Black River Road. The Southern mails did not reach this City until this evening. As to-night's train south was going through Clayville stones were thrown at it. There is intense excitement in Clayville and throughout the town of Paris.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Alta California and the Typographical Union—Political Legislation—Drought.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The *Alta California* yesterday discharged the members of the Typographical Union employed as compositors, and reduced the rates to sixty cents per thousand ems. It is understood the *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call* will also make a reduction as soon as the required number of printers are obtained. ....In the Legislature the Assembly passed a bill reorganizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of the San Francisco Fire Department. It legislates the Republicans out of office.....The drought in Southern California continues; the damage for some days passed has been great. Sheep are offered in Monterey County at fifty cents a head, the owners fearing they will die of starvation. Stock raiders are seeking pastures further north.

Rhodes, the late State Treasurer of Nevada, according to the testimony taken, was a defaulter at the time of his decease to the amount of $117,000.

An Expedition to the Kiowas—Mischief Prevented.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—A dispatch received at military headquarters here, from Colonel Nelson, commanding Camp Supply, Indian Territory, announces the return of Major Kidd's scouting expedition to the Kiowas. Santata, their Chief, has been and is still regarded as threatening hostilities, and Major Kidd was sent down on a tour of observation. He was received with much deference and many protestations; but Colonel Nelson is confident that the expedition was a timely one, and has had the effect of arresting the mischievous plans of the Kiowas, for the present at least.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—George M. Wharton, a prominent lawyer of this city, died last evening....The funeral services of the late Horace Binney, Jr., took place to-day. At a meeting of the bar this morning, Chief Justice Thompson presiding, resolutions of respect were passed.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—In the Senate, to-night, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States came up for consideration. After a debate, lasting three hours, the Amendment was rejected by a vote of 13 to 8. Speeches were made by Senators Hopper and Little, on the Democratic side, and Cobb and Nixon, on the Republican.

PORTCHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 7.—John Thomas, of Stamford, aged 45 years, while getting on a New York and New-Haven train at Portchester, this noon, fell and had his leg crushed so badly as to necessitate amputation.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 7.—Annie Harrington, aged 17 years, committed suicide this morning by taking corrosive sublimate. She was a daughter of Thomas Harrington.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 7.—A man named Andrews was fatally stabbed in Hyde Park last night. The suspected assassin has been arrested....This morning a switching engine of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad exploded, nearly destroying the water tank on Lackawana-avenue. The engine was but slightly injured.

SANDWICH, Mass., Feb. 7.—Bridget, wife of Terrance Moley, was burned to death yesterday by her clothes taking fire while intoxicated. Her husband is missing since the occurrence.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—During a fracas at a house of ill-fame on Friday evening, a young man named Albert Day, received serious injuries, from which he died on Sunday. Several arrests have been made.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Collector Williams, at Dayton, has seized a lot of whisky for non-payment of the tax. Arnold & Dobbins, the distillers, refused to pay the tax, in order to test the legality of the forty-eight hours' fermentation rule.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—Edward Wise, a bookkeeper at Craighead, in the employ of Brest & Gibson, died from taking laudanum this morning. The friends of the deceased believe he took an overdose unintentionally.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—John J. Van Zandt, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide this evening, at his residence, by shooting himself through the heart. Financial difficulties, it is supposed, produced temporary aberration of the mind.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—The steamship *Oriental*, which arrived here to-day from Boston, towed into port the British brig *Hellen*, from New-York for Wilmington, N. C. The *Hellen* was dismasted off the North Carolina coast in the late gale.

Manhattan Commandery Reception.

The ball of Manhattan Commandery No. 31, of Knights Templar Masons, of this City, took place last night at the Apollo Rooms in this City. The attendance was very large, and in the early part of the evening the number of guests was so great as to seriously interfere with the movement of the dancers. The Hall was handsomely decorated with the various insignia of the order of Knighthood interspersed with the national colors, which, together with the presence of some 500 Sir Knights in their showy uniforms, made the scene a brilliant one. The music was furnished by Eben's orchestra.

At 11 o'clock a grand review took place, at which Sir Knight Preston, the Eminent Grand Commander of the State, accompanied by his staff, was received with appropriate honors. The following are the names of the officers of the Commandery and the Chairmen of the various Committees under whose auspices the ball was given: Eminent Commander Sir Robert Stevens; Generalissimo, Sir Andrew Phillips; Captain-General, S. Adam Stewart. General Committee of Arrangement, Sir Henry F. Phillips. Finance Committee, Sir George W. Southwick. Floor Committee, Sir William F. Woodruff. A number of distinguished Masons from New-York and other cities were in attendance at the ball, and nothing occurred from the beginning to the end of the entertainment which could in any way mar the enjoyment of those participating in the affair. The reception was an entire success, and the hour was late, or rather it was an early one in the morning, before the festivities were brought to a close.

The Strangers' Friend.

A noble work of benevolence has been recently undertaken at No. 510 Pearl-street, near Centre. It is no less a labor than an attempt to provide, under the title of the "Strangers' Friend," a temporary lodging place for such men as have no homes, but through misfortune or poverty are compelled to wander through our streets. It is not intended to offer a premium on idleness, and no intoxicated persons will be received. For obvious reasons, the benevolent gentleman who has undertaken this work requests no extended notice, and we will merely state that every appliance for comfort and temporal as well as spiritual welfare have been carefully provided.

German Ladies' Aid Society.

The German Ladies' Aid Society for indigent widows, orphans and sick persons of this City, held a monthly meeting at St. Mathew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. M. Lieber presiding. Besides the regular business, the report of the Society of last year was read and received. The report showed that the Society numbered 173 lady members, paying annual dues, and that seventy-eight male subscribers paid annual contribution in 1869. The Society possesses a funded capital of $6,800, and the receipts during the year 1869 were $4,300 76, while the expenditures to 3,278 gifts to indigent persons amounted to $4,122 85. The following are the officers of the Society: Mrs. Mathilda Lieber, President; Mrs. Emily Hausett, Vice-President; Mrs. Bertha Steiger, Treasurer; Miss Clara Stohlmann, Secretary.

Supposed Murder.

Hannah Robinson, a young Trenton girl, disappeared nearly two weeks ago under suspicious circumstances. On Sunday the body was found near the "Black Bridge," on the Assanpink River. Suspicions of foul play were excited by the statement of a man who was arrested a few days ago in Philadelphia, who said that there had been a murder near Trenton. The inquest resulted, however, in a verdict that the deceased was "found dead," no cause being assigned by the jury. Investigations are still going on, and it is believed that the crime will be unraveled if any more definite assertions can be obtained from the prisoner in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court on Legal Tenders—Nominations for the Vacancies on the Supreme Bench—Bonds Purchased by the Government up to February—The Census Bill—The Cadetships—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There was a great deal of perturbation and much confusion at the Capitol to-day at the announcement that a decision had been rendered by the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. The Court room was crowded; but little satisfaction was obtained in listening to the reading of the decision by the Chief Justice, as he was almost wholly inaudible. The decision will be sent in full; but, in order to show, briefly, precisely what was decided, I give the following points: The case in which the decision was given was known as the Kentucky case—Hepburn *vs.* Griswold. The defendant Griswold sued in the State Courts of Kentucky to recover gold, on a contract for money made in 1860, which fell due after the passage of the Legal-tender act, and upon which the plaintiff tendered greenbacks. The Kentucky Court of Appeals awarded judgment to the defendant, Griswold, on the ground that the Legal-tender act was wholly unconstitutional. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Court to-day affirms the judgment of the Court below, but upon entirely different grounds, to wit: That the act is void as to contracts made before its passage, leaving the main question of constitutionality, which was the chief point involved in the appeal, untouched. There are some people here who argue that the tenor and scope of Chief-Justice Chase's opinion is fatal to the constitutionality of the act itself. But however that may be, this point, and this point only, was decided, to wit: That gold may be demanded on contracts made prior to the passage of the act in February, 1862. The Court stood four to three—Justices Miller, Swayne and Davis dissenting. Justice Miller read a strong opinion, reviewing the question of constitutionality involved in the decision of the Court below, and arguing, in effect, that the law was constitutional throughout, and not for a particular purpose, as held by the opinion of the majority.

THE VACANCIES ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

Pertinent to this decision is the fact that the President sent to the Senate to-day the nominations for the two vacancies on the Bench, viz.: Judge William Strong, of Pennsylvania, *vice* E. M. Stanton, deceased, and Joseph P. Bradley, a well-known and very able lawyer of Newark, N. J., *vice* E. R. Hoar, rejected. Mr. Bradley is nominated for the Southern Circuit, as was Mr. Hoar, and it remains to be seen whether he will be as vigorously opposed on the ground of locality as was that gentleman. Both nominees are of the so-called Conservative Republican school of politics; and both are believed to hold well-defined and strong convictions in regard to the necessity of a strong central Government, as well as the finality of the settled issues which have grown out of the war.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The following is a statement of the bonds which have been purchased by Secretary Boutwell up to the 1st of February:

Loan of 1862	$12,368,750 00
Loan of 1864, March 3	749,400 00
Loan of 1864, June 30	12,873,550 00
Loan of 1865	6,805,050 00
Consols of 1865	35,012,800 00
Consols of 1867	25,823,000 00
Consols of 1868	2,640,500 00
Total principal	$96,273,050 00
Accrued interest	809,334 36
Grand total	$97,082,384 36

The market value of these bonds, estimated at an average premium of twelve and a half per cent., would be $108,307,181; $25,497,500 of these belong to the sinking fund, and $70,075,550 are held subject to the future action of Congress. The Secretary recommends in his annual report that the latter be added to the sinking fund, and the Funding bill just reported provides for so doing.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Mr. Conkling succeeded to-day in obtaining a consideration of the Census bill, and, to his own satisfaction at least, in demolishing the carefully prepared measure of the House Committee. He aimed at great pungency and much wit, and was very caustic on what he called the flippant utterances of newspapers. He regarded the law under which the last census was taken, and which was enacted twenty years ago, as perfect in every particular, which statement is all the more remarkable from the fact that Mr. Conkling had no part in framing it. The learned Senator pounded away at the House bill for an hour and a half. To say that he was listened to with attention throughout, would not be exactly true, for at one time of the twenty-eight Senators on the floor, twenty-seven were either reading or writing letters, and one (Mr. Bayard) was drinking in the eloquence of the New-York Senator. Mr. Sumner followed in a speech on the other side of the question, which was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Representative Hoag and the customary eulogies. It is hardly just for Mr. Conkling to plead want of time, when he has delayed the bill six weeks by permitting it to sleep quietly in his Committee. And that is not a sufficient objection to the bill either. When Governor Boutwell organized the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1862, he put the vast machinery in motion in ninety days, and it is quite certain that the new Census law could be executed with equal promptness by General Walker, who has been nominated for Superintendent. But whether the House bill is to pass or not, some new legislation is absolutely necessary. The Secretary of the Interior finds that the changed condition of things consequent upon the new amendments to the Constitution absolutely requires new legislation. Even if he is only charged with making up the schedules anew, the peculiar manner in which the Fourteenth Amendment is worded makes the work of deciding who are excluded from the basis of representation one of great delicacy and responsibility, and requires that the important work of the census should no more be disparaged by the "flippant utterances" of Senators than by the flippant utterances of newspapers.

THE ADVERTISED CADETSHIPS.

The House Military Committee have begun their investigation into the alleged sale of cadetships to West Point and Annapolis. They have summoned eight or ten witnesses, among whom are the parents of three of the cadets who got their appointments, it is alleged, through the influence of money. Four persons in this city, whose names are withheld, but who are alleged to have made such things a matter of traffic, have also been subpœnaed. Likewise Carlisle White, editor of the Meadville (Penn.) *Republican*, who has publicly stated that he knew something about this matter that others ought to know. It promises to be an interesting investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRONAGE.

The Senate does not appear to be particularly anxious to debate or pass Mr. Trumbull's bill to prevent, under penalty, Senators and Representatives seeking office for their friends and constituents. Mr. Trumbull succeeded in getting the measure up this morning, but as soon as he finished his few remarks and moved that the special order be postponed to continue the debate, the feeling exhibited by honorable gentlemen evinced but slight prospect of its legislative approval in the future. One Senator objected to the bill on the ground that its scope would be covered in subsequent measures on the civil service, now in course of preparation, and another thought it would be only taking this whole office-seeking business out of the hands of large politicians and putting it into the hands of small ones. The shrugs and whispers of other members will not be mentioned in the *Globe*, but they were probably far more important than the recorded utterances, going as they did to show the probable fate of this bill, which has caused so great a stir, and from the passage of which such important results were anticipated.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and fundamental conditions, and Fifteenth Amendment, by Georgia, were formally presented to the House to-day by General Butler, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and to the Senate by Governor Morton, of Indiana. A large delegation of leading Republicans from Georgia, among them Mr. Conley, President of the Senate; Mr. Tweedy, Speaker *pro tem.* of the House; Judges Parrott, Gibson and Harold, John Rice, Dr. Clift and others, waited on the President to-day by appointment at 12 o'clock. The present political *status* of Georgia was fully discussed. The President stated that his first impressions in regard to the condition of Georgia were that the action of the Legislature, up to the time of the expulsion of the colored members, was to be considered as binding; but upon reflection, and a more thorough examination of the whole subject, he was satisfied that the present legislative organization must commence *de novo*, and inquired who the Republicans intended to elect as Senators. The delegation replied that whoever was regularly nominated by the Republicans would be elected; that quite a number of names had been spoken of, but no nomination had as yet been made. The President stated further that both himself and General Sherman had entire confidence in the ability and judgment of General Terry, and that they were disposed to approve any recommendations made by him. The delegation replied, expressing their own confidence in General Terry, and that his action had been, and doubtless would continue to be, approved by the loyal men of the State.

THE TARIFF.

There was a sharp fight this morning in the House on Mr. Marshall's resolution of last Monday, declaring that the tariff should be framed in the interest of revenue, and not of protection. Coming from such a free-trade source, many Republicans declined to support it, as it might imply more than appeared on the face. Nevertheless, the vote on the motion to lay on the table was very close, it being carried by only eleven majority—yeas 91, nays 80.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee have practically concluded their investigation, having but one more witness to examine—Mr. Catherwood—who is expected to-morrow. Augustus L. Brown, of New-York, who acted as receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, and C. A. Tinker, of the Western Union Telegraph Office, were examined to-day. Mr. Brown testified as to the winding up of the bank, and as to the fees received by himself, as receiver, and his partner, as counsel. These are said to be nearly $50,000. Mr. Tinker exhibited the dispatches which were sent simultaneous with and concerning the order of Secretary Boutwell to sell gold. It was made apparent before the Committee that the first dispatch after that of the Secretary was that sent to the Times by your correspondent, the difference of time between the two being but ten minutes. In the matter of the examination of the man Barksdale, the Committee feel that they were imposed upon. He was summoned at the instance of Mr. Cox, but who imposed upon him has not transpired. Barkdale confessed before the Committee that he had been in consultation with Fisk the night before he left, and the latter endeavored to put the correspondents here in communication with him. To-day he was hawking his evidence around trying to get some newspaper to take it, but so far as can be learned, nobody believed his assertion that he was further inside the thing than any other man.

THE THIRD AUDITORSHIP.

The nomination for the vacant Third Auditorship will probably be decided at the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow. There are four or five applicants for the place, among them General Whittlesey and Mr. Blackman, of Connecticut. Secretary Cox is understood to be in favor of General Whittlesy, and Secretary Boutwell will urge the appointment of either Mr. Blackman or of another candidate from Indiana.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A prominent New-England Senator, in conversation to-night on the probable action of the Senate in reference to the franking privilege, said he should vote to abolish it and then he should introduce a bill providing that members of Congress should buy their own stationery and all the other necessaries of the committee rooms.

A NEW POST OFFICE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, emulous of New-York and Boston, proposes to have a new Post Office building, the estimated cost of which is about $1,000,000. Some gentlemen from that city are now here agitating the subject among the members of the Congressional delegation from that State. Petitions and so forth are to be sent out in a few days, but it is not thought better to mention the matter in Congress until the League Island appropriation shall have been passed upon.

THE DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN HOAG.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned at an early hour to-day, upon the announcement of the death of Hon. Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio. The Ohio delegation will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, when a short service will be held, and the remains will then be escorted to the depot, on their departure for Toledo, the home of the deceased.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported to-day by Mr. Sargent, of California, who will have charge of it in the House. It was made the special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $3,069,000 which is $2,000,000 less than was estimated, and over $3,000,000 less than the total appropriation of last year.

THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the House, accompanied by a bill, in reference to the Marine Hospital service. He states that during the year there was received from the hospital tax on seamen the sum of $174,965, and that during the same time there were expended for the care of sick and disabled seamen $418,602. The Secretary recommends that the tax on seamen be increased to two cents per day, which will almost make the institutions self-supporting. The Senate Committee on Commerce have had the bill under consideration, and have amended only one section of it, namely, that providing that the duties of Medical Inspector, which office it is proposed to create, shall be discharged by a civil, and not a military surgeon, as provided in the bill.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections to-day, by one majority, agreed to report a bill to the House, providing that all cases of contested election shall be tried separately by a jury drawn from the members of the House, each party having the right to challenge until the twelve are drawn. The Committee will next take up the Louisiana case of Lusham against Ryan, from the Fourth District, both sides of arguments having been filed to-day.

METAL IN THE ARSENALS.

The Secretary of War has acknowledged the receipt of the House resolution, making inquiry as to the quantity of copper, tin, pig lead and other metals now on hand, in the various arsenals, &c., and reports, it is believed, public interests will be subserved by selling some 25,000,000 pounds of pig lead, it being also believed the legal authority for its sale has already been granted by joint resolutions of July, 1868. The aggregate quantity is, in pounds, at the various arsenals: ingot copper, 62,385; pig lead, 49,252,000; block tin, 22,692; lead bullets, 4,634,000; antimony, 418,000; fuse materials, 6,154.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Opposition to the Efforts in Congress for the Suppression of Polygamy.

Extraordinary Sentiments Expressed by Mormon Women.

An Interesting Woman's Meeting—Possibility of Woman's Suffrage in Utah—The New Movement—Organization of the New Church—Its President—Sensation Stories.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

Events in this city and throughout the Territory of Utah for the past two weeks have been more than ordinarily interesting. The fact that Congress has before it two bills for the suppression of polygamy—one introduced into the Senate by Mr. Cragin, and one into the House by Mr. Cullom—has called forth a most unusual expression of opinion on this special legislation.

A REMARKABLE MEETING.

On Thursday the 13th, a mass "indignation" meeting of women was held in the tabernacle in this city, when about 3,000 ladies assembled to give vent to their wrath against the bills referred to, and their authors. Gentlemen were excluded, reporters excepted, and the proceedings, while after the usual form adopted at conventions, were novel, to say the least, opening and closing with prayer, and presenting the strange spectacle of Anglo-Saxon women contending for the divinity, purity and propriety of plural marriages. One of the speakers declared they had not met to agitate for "women's rights," but for "men's rights," while another said they had not met to complain of wrongs and abuses inflicted on them by husbands, fathers and sons, and drew a warm-colored picture of the love and affection bestowed on them, and the liberty and freedom they enjoyed. Still another speaker announced that they protested against the proposed attempt at preventing them from choosing their husbands—meaning thereby the choosing, if they desired to do so, of men who have already entered into the marital relationship: and a fourth declared that if either bill became law, and its provisions were enforced, "Uncle Sam might build prisons large enough to hold the crowd, for the wives would go with the husbands wherever they went." Some dozen of speeches were made by as many ladies, in which polygamy was defended, veneration for the Constitution expressed, the obnoxious bills were denounced, and their authors belabored with indignant, sarcastic and cutting invectives.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions drawn up by a Committee of seven were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted. These set forth that the ladies of Salt Lake, in mass meeting assembled, manifested their indignation and protested against the Cragin and Cullom bills, "and all similar bills, expressions and manifestoes;" that they considered the said bills "foul blots on the national escutcheon, absurd documents, atrocious insults to the honorable Executive of the United States Government, and malicious attempts to subvert the rights of civil and religious liberty;" that they held sacred the Constitution of the United States; that they would unitedly exercise every moral power which they inherit as the daughters of American citizens to prevent the passage of such bills; that the presentation of the bills indicates a manifest degeneracy of the great men of the nation; that they (the ladies) acknowledged "the institutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as the only reliable safeguard of female purity and innocence, and the only sure protection against the fearful sin of prostitution and its attendant evils, now prevalent abroad;" that they considered "the originators of the aforesaid bills disloyal to the Constitution; and that in case the bills should become a law by which they would be disfranchised as a Territory, they, the ladies of Salt Lake City" would exert all their power and influence in support of their own State Government. Amongst the speakers were some of the most prominent women of Salt Lake, including one of Brigham Young's wives, and a wife of Geo. A. Smith, the second leader in the Mormon Church. Some of them, also, were first wives; and others occupied a different number in the plural marriage relations.

OTHER SIMILAR MEETINGS.

This meeting was like a key-note, and has been followed by others in different parts of the Territory, in all of which the women proclaimed themselves the adherents of polygamy as a Divine institution and a part of their religious faith, and denounced the Anti-Polygamy bills as an attempt to legislate against the free exercise of their religion.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Following these meetings, and as what might be regarded a sequel to them, a bill is about to be introduced into the Territorial Legislature, now in session, to legalize woman suffrage. There is little doubt that this measure will pass both Houses, and it is likely the Governor will not withhold his sanction of the measure. This would afford a good opportunity for testing the value of this extension of the suffrage, for which the "strong minded" of the East are agitating so earnestly; for though the women of Utah may not care to step out as freely and generally in the exercise of the franchise, they are admitted to be numerically a power in this Territory, and could easily change the character of any election in which they might choose to exert themselves. Wyoming has passed a similar bill, but women are in a heavy minority in that Territory, and cannot, therefore, afford an illustration of the results of woman suffrage, were it more widely extended. The entire number of women in Wyoming is probably under five hundred; while in Utah the female population cannot be much, if anything, under eighty thousand. Of these, probably 25,000 would be qualified to vote, should this Woman Suffrage bill become law; and as they would outnumber the male voters their elective power would be undoubted. As a charter election will take place in this city in two weeks from Monday—on Feb. 14—it is possible that the right of women to vote in this Territory, without a special act of the Legislature enabling them to do so, will then be tested, for some shrewd thinkers hold that such a right exists under the act by which the Territory was organized. Whichever way it may be, the question of woman suffrage is likely to be a settled one in Utah in a very short time, which may give an entirely different character to the elections here, though there is little doubt that a large number of those who vote will vote with their husbands, and in Utah the proportion of single women is very small.

THE "NEW MOVEMENT."

The schism in the Mormon Church, called by its originators "The New Movement," took definite shape during the present week by the organization of a Church with the name, "The Church of Zion." The leaders, Messrs. Godbe and Harrison, editors and publishers formerly of the *Utah Magazine*, and now of the *Mormon Tribune*, express great confidence in their success. Their avowed object is to destroy the power and influence which Brigham Young has over the Mormons, and to accomplish this they are laboring with no little zeal. They began to give public expression of their purpose through the columns of the *Utah Magazine* last Summer, in a series of articles directed against the policy of the Mormon leaders, themselves claiming to be members of the Mormon Church. Some of these articles were deemed manifestly evidences of apostacy, and in September the writers were cited before the ecclesiastical tribunals on the charge of being apostates, and were excommunicated. They retaliated by publishing a protest against the action by which they were severed from the Church, and a manifesto declaring their platform. This latter document was extensively circulated in sheet form with a view to strengthen and increase the number of their adherents. In it they claimed that they had received spiritual manifestations and communications, and that they were commanded by the spirits that had communicated with them to organize a church in opposition to that of which Brigham Young is President; that they had been informed from the same source that the present President of the Mormons had gone astray, although he had been divinely inspired to lead the people to these valleys; that henceforth the people should govern in all things, and that the spiritual and secular concerns of the church should be separate and distinct, and never more be united. Wm. S. Godbe, the principal mover in this schism, has been a successful merchant here; E. S. F. Harrison is an architect by profession, but has devoted himself mainly to literature for some time. They found as adherents and associates, E. W. Tullidge, some time since a writer for the *Galaxy* and *Phrenological Journal*; E. B. Kelsey and W. H. Shearman, prominent contributors to their magazine; H. W. Lawrence, of the leading firm of Kimball & Lawrence; F. T. Perris, of the firm of Cronyn & Perris; J. Silver, another merchant here, and others. As these adherents, or some of them, were liberally supplied with "the sinews of war," they determined to change their magazine into a weekly newspaper, which commenced its issues on the first of the year. As their programme embraces opposition to the system of coöperation inaugurated in the Territory, it has, thus far at least, the indorsement of the larger portion of the mercantile community to whom coöperation has been a disadvantage by reducing their business, and the tangible support of a number of them who have no affiliation with the doctrinal and spiritual points contained in the manifesto.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

Satisfied with their success, and conceiving that the number of their adherents would warrant the step, Messrs. Godbe and Harrison proceeded to organize their church, on Monday night last, by submitting the draft of a constitution for its government to those who had avowed themselves members, and presenting some officers for election. Meetings have been held for some time, first in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, and then in a store formerly occupied by Messrs. Walker Brothers, prominent merchants here, which had been fitted up for the purpose. It was in this hall that the organization took place. There were about 120 present, including the avowed members, a few invited friends and the reporters. The number that usually attend these meetings is larger than this, but the business being of a special character a general invitation was not extended to the public. The individuals named as leaders and prominent members occupied the stand, and the proceedings, opened with an invocation and closed with a benediction, consisted simply of a few short speeches, reading the constitution, and presenting officers for election. The Constitution provides that the spiritual and temporal matters connected with the Church shall be forever kept separate and apart; that the power of electing all officers shall rest with the members, except that the "Presidency" and "Twelve Apostles" shall be "designated by the heavens" and be accepted by the people. It lays out a programme for a tremendous extension of its principles, providing for wards, corresponding with towns and settlements; for stakes, corresponding with counties and cities; for grand stakes, corresponding with Territories, States and nations, or such subdivisions of them as may be deemed expedient. It further provides for the handling of funds in the various divisions, and for the management of the funds that may come into the general treasury, a Board of six trustees having charge of them, whose accounts are to be submitted to regularly-appointed auditors. These are the salient points of this document, which was read and put to the vote of the meeting and sustained with one dissentient voice. It was intimated that the President of the organization was known, but his name would not be disclosed for the present. Rumor, which is never very reliable, says that the President to be is David H. Smith, the posthumous son of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. The young man was here some time ago, and appears to be a quiet, unassuming youth, with ordinary capacity, and presenting no indications of brilliancy or extra ability. W. S. Godbe and E. L. T. Harrison were sustained as counselors or aids to this yet unknown President; Eli B. Kelsey was sustained as one of the "Twelve Apostles," and the only one yet named, and H. W. Lawrence was elected Trustee in trust, to exercise the functions of that office till April 6, next ensuing, when the Board of Trustees will be fully organized. The most sanguine among the adherents of this movement expect great things by the 6th of April, the date the usual Mormon annual General Conference is held, for they expect by that time to be in a position to make a fight for the Presidency of the Mormon Church—probably to oust Brigham Young; and all of them think this is only a question of time, and that they are sure to reach it before a great while. In these hopes they are doubtless over sanguine, but there is a restless element here that would fraternize for a time with almost anything in opposition to the Mormon leaders, and a dissatisfied element that may be induced to join this schismatic organization, which, being aided by a press and supplied with money, will, without doubt, carry on a vigorous campaign for supremacy and power. Indeed they publicly claim they can solve the Mormon problem without the interference of Congress. I have no desire to speculate on their capability to accomplish what they assert they can do, nor to do other than give you facts, but I may conclude this paragraph by saying that the next general Mormon Conference, in April, will likely be a highly interesting one.

SENSATION STORIES.

Rumors coming from this Territory, from whatever source, can be received with caution and a liberal discount allowed. I have carefully investigated two sensation stories of incidents that have occurred in this city, and find them magnified beyond all proportion. The first was concerning a young man named Phelps, who was said to have been attacked by five men and succeeded in escaping after shooting one. The facts, after a deal of sifting, were that he had been more familiar than strict notions of propriety would warrant with some girl, and he received a cowhiding for his conduct. Phelps and those who cowhided him were, it appears, members of the Mormon Church, he having avowed himself a believer, and was baptized some three months before. The next case occurred this week. The Assessor of Internal Revenue had been playing with a young dog belonging to one of the Post Office clerks, which snapped its teeth on his arm and broke skin. He was asked next day what was the matter with his arm, and jocularly remarked that he had been attacked by a couple of men, one of whom had attempted to stab him. The joke was taken as serious, and the matter was immediately published with all the extra flourishes. The excitement for a couple of weeks past, and at present, has been, and is principally over the matters treated of in this letter; the rumor last referred to was evaporated in a day, as soon as published.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Legislature of Utah have passed a bill giving woman the suffrage

CURRENT NOTES.

Buffalo made last year 153,323 barrels of ale and beer, against 159,247 barrels in 1868.

The labor reform men in New-Hampshire advertised the calls for their several conventions in the Democratic papers.

The police of Richmond, Va., are in anxious quest of WILLIAM LIGHT, a fugitive from justice, but LIGHT thus far succeeds in keeping dark.

Major STERLING LANIER, at one time lessee of the Lafarge House, in this city, died in Montgomery, Ala., on the 31st ult.

The latest report from Mr. ENGLISH is, that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

The merchants of Nashville, Tenn., held a meeting last week and appointed a committee to raise money for the "national" monument to Stonewall JACKSON.

The Democrats have decided to make no nomination for Congressman in opposition to General ATWOOD, in the late Mr. HOPKINS' district in Wisconsin.

A reporter who did not wish to wound a lady speaker, and yet did not wish to intimate that he was lacking in good taste, said she was as handsome as ever.

Cleveland, Ohio, and Richmond, Va., are making arrangements for grand temperance demonstrations on the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday.

A Western paper has ascertained that "no beggar in Rome is allowed to ask for money off the steps of a church." The steps of the churches must be crowded with mendicants.

The Chicago *Post* intimates that Prince ARTHUR having founded his judgment of American cities on his impressions of New-York and Washington, would not have those impressions made more favorable by visiting Chicago.

The San Francisco *Alta* reports that ague is a common disease in the Sacramento basin up to an elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is especially frequent and malignant in some of the larger towns.

A newspaper in this state publishes a marriage notice in which the gentleman's Christian name is given as "Willie." This is worse than the "Sadies" and "Nellies" of the boarding school catalogues.

Mr. DAVID A. WASSON was a student at Bowdoin College, but left, as the Boston *Commonwealth* puts it, without completing his course, in consequence of a controversy with the Faculty.

One of New-Hampshire's Governors made it a rule to take into consideration no petition for the pardon of a convict in the State Prison until he had served out at least half the term for which he was committed.

A little four-year-old boy in Richmond, Va., on being asked by his mother if he would not like to be an angel and have wings, replied that he had rather be a hawk and lye on chicken.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE was born on a Winter's Saturday that was attended by a gale that swept over the country far and wide. On a Saturday, in the midst of an untoward Winter flood, his stormy life closed.

It is said that the keeper of a lighthouse off the coast of New-Hampshire once picked up 375 little land birds, which had been killed in one night during the migratory season by flying against the glass of the great lantern.

It is reported that two of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers made their escape from the Maine State Prison on Saturday night, but were subsequently caught. One of them was shot in the arm.

Galveston (Texas) papers complain that the gamblers who have been driven from New-Orleans by the enforcement of the new State law, have flocked to that city as an army, with crape on their hats and big gold chains on their waistcoats.

To the inventive Dayton (Ohio) *News* must be credited the following statement: "Not long since a certain young lady of our acquaintance showed to us, with an air of triumph, the trophies of thirty matrimonial engagements, which, in the short space of six years, she had ruthlessly broken."

We know that Truth has an upward movement, for we have been assured that, crushed to earth, it shall rise again. But now comes a modern writer, who insists that it is the backward, forward, sidewise movement of truth by which it reorganizes the entire material it uses, that makes of it a living principle, doing a wise work in a sufficient way.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Bulletin* reports that during the second and third weeks of January, the average temperature on the Pacific Railroad between Omaha and Promontory, has been thirteen degrees *below* zero, while on the Kansas Pacific road the thermometer during the same period ranged from twenty-one to thirty-four degrees *above* zero.

The Raleigh *Standard* makes an earnest appeal to the North Carolina Legislature for economy in State expenditures. It advises that there be no more appropriations except for educational purposes, and says that if railroads are needed those who want them should pay for them.

There is a young lady in Boston who dares to be as funny as she can. The *Advertiser* thus reports her: "Said CHARLES to ANGELINA last evening, while talking over the appearance of the Prince at Trinity, 'Did you notice the Prince's suite?' To which ANGELINA responded, 'Oh, yes; very sweet!' Who shall say the Boston ladies are not "intellectual?"

Some friends of the University of California urge that it be established in San Francisco, and that it be made a Polytechnic School, to embrace a College of Agriculture, a College of Mining, a College of Engineering, a College of Mechanic Arts, a College of Letters; and, perhaps, a College of Medicine, a School of Law, and any other of the practical adaptations of science to the wants of life which can be embraced in it.

Recently a Virginian married a woman who had been divorced from a former husband, and quickly made a tragic ending of their honeymoon. On the day following their wedding, while talking with her, he remarked that he loved her so much that he could kill himself for her, and, picking up a small knife, he plunged it into his breast in her presence, inflicting a mortal wound.

They tell how a cruel father in New-Albany, Ind., was not long ago outwitted by the ardent lover of his daughter. Knowing there was a savage dog on the premises, the lover took an equally ferocious cur with him, and set the two to fighting. While the old folks were trying to separate the combative beasts, the girl slipped out the back door and was married to her devoted John.

This is the exact *status* of the Fifteenth Amendment: We have thirty-seven States; the favorable vote of twenty-eight is necessary. Just that number of States have ratified the amendment, and two others, Texas and Nebraska, are ready to do so. The seven States to go on record against the amendment are: California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New-Jersey, Oregon and Tennessee.

A St. Louis paper says that A. H. LEE, who drew the Crosby Opera House, had previously, by close attention to his business as a miller at Prairie du Rocher, Ill., acquired property to the value of about $40,000. The Opera House he disposed of for $200,000 cash, putting $140,000 of it in the Masonic Temple, of St. Louis, secured by mortgage. He distributed among his early friends $40,000, the sum he was worth when the capricious goddess smiled upon him. The present estate is valued at about $200,000, which is to be divided among six children.

Chicago papers report that a gentleman of that city, who was stopped a few nights ago when near his residence by two men, who held revolvers to his face and ordered him to "stand and deliver," told them that he had no money, but that if they would permit him to depart uninjured and would call at his office on the following day, he would give them $25 apiece. The proposal was accepted, and the blackmailers appeared at the place indicated, received their $25 each and departed, no effort being made by the citizen to secure their arrest.

It being thought for the interest of Georgia that the portion of Tennessee over which the Western and Atlantic Railroad has been built should be annexed to that State, a resolution has been introduced in the Legislature requesting the Governor to appoint three Commissioners from the House, two from the Senate, and [illegible] from the State at large, to visit Nashville and take such steps as may be deemed by them necessary, by negotiation with the Constitutional Convention, or the Legislature, to acquire that section by purchase or otherwise.

THE TOWNSEND MURDER.

Present Condition of the Murderer—Medical Opinion Regarding his Sanity—He is "Trying to be Sorry"—Jackson and Real.

JOHN REYNOLDS, who murdered WILLIAM TOWNSEND, the Hudson-street grocer, is now manifesting a better feeling about his terrible crime than he has hitherto betrayed. The effects of the liquor he had so constantly and recklessly imbibed the two or three weeks before he stabbed his victim have disappeared, and the prisoner presents a more manly and intelligent appearance to those visitors who chance to loiter at his cell door. The statement made to the reporter of the TIMES two days after the murder, that his real name was SYLVESTER BREEN, appears to be true. The report of the conversation with the murderer, which was published in the TIMES of the 1st inst., attracted the attention of JOSEPH BREEN, who is employed in a woolen factory at Spring Valley, who, believing REYNOLDS to be his brother, wrote to Captain PETTY, of the Fifth Ward Police, asking further information. The Police Captain has since visited the murderer in the Tombs and informed him that his brother JOSEPH had made inquiry about him. SYLVESTER seemed much agitated at the intelligence and fully corroborated the facts communicated to Captain PETTY regarding his past history. The brother will soon visit the culprit, when some interesting details regarding the past life of BREEN will no doubt be made known. Attracted by the articles upon the TOWNSEND murder, which have appeared in the TIMES, several persons have recently visited the prisoner in the Tombs, and substantiate nearly all the statements made by BREEN to the TIMES reporter, so the Police have become satisfied that he has told the truth after all, under the severe cross-questioning he was subjected to in the Station House.

WM. F. HOWE, the lawyer, has undertaken the defence of the accused at his approaching trial, which is to speedily take place, and REYNOLDS or BREEN, as he will probably hereafter be styled, appears to be more rational now that he has legal aid to assist him in his sore strait.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. VANCE, a well-known medical authority on brain diseases, visited the Tombs in company with Surgeon-General HAMMOND, of the regular army. The prisoner was carefully examined by these gentlemen, and they express a decided opinion to the effect that REYNOLDS is entirely sane. They describe his intellect as of a very low order, but say that he is fully cognizant of his actions, and responsible therefor as a man of sane mind. This being the case the plea of insanity that may be urged by his counsel will probably not be sustained.

When questioned yesterday by curious visitors BREEN expressed himself as satisfied with his treatment in prison. The Tombs physician alluded to his improved appearance, which appeared to greatly please the prisoner. He was asked if he was not sorry for the terrible crime he had committed, when he again astonished the visitors by saying that he "was trying to be sorry." Whether the wretch will ever arrive at that desirable state of mind it is difficult to surmise. He was quite anxious yesterday regarding the contemplated visit of his brother, and inquired of our reporter if he thought JOSEPH would come soon. He spoke in terms of bitterness of the fact that the Police Captain did not allow him to read the letter sent by his brother, and when reminded that he had hitherto denied that he could read manuscript, BREEN turned away with one of those sly laughs so noticeable in him when detected in a fresh falsehood. His mind is wholly occupied with a dread of the law, and he reiterates the question, "What do you think they will do with me?"

The series of articles that have appeared in the TIMES since the commission of the Townsend murder, upon the existing homicidal mania, and the necessity for a strict enforcement of the laws against murder, have caused great excitement in the Tombs among the prisoners, especially those who have taken human life and hoped their cases were forgotten. JACKSON and REAL do not enjoy as much confidence as they did, though the latter greets his friends with animation and cheerfulness. Nineteen months' close confinement have greatly quieted JOHN's demeanor, and it is now difficult to recognize in him the vengeful man he appeared when first arrested on the night of the Smedick murder. JACKSON, once so confident of his escape from the law's penalties, is now busily employed with his counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and KINTZING, in preparing for his trial, which is at length to take place at an early day.

M'FARLAND'S TRIAL.

Decision by Judge Bedford on a Motion for a Transfer of the Case—The Motion Denied—The Trial to take place in March.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD rendered a decision in regard to a motion made by District-Attorney GARVIN for the transfer of the McFarland murder case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. The motion was recently warmly opposed by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, the leading counsel for the defendant, on the ground that, while the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer held equal powers in criminal matters under the statute of 1855, the proposed transfer to the latter Court would annul one of the rights belonging to the prisoner, namely, that of carrying the case to the Court of Appeals for review in case of an adverse verdict. The following is Judge BEDFORD's decision:

The District-Attorney moves to transfer to the Oyer and Terminer certain attachments found in this Court. The power of transferring to and fro is a proper jurisdictional one to either of said Courts, (People vs. Shepard, 11 Abb. Pr. Rep.) It is one of discretion. I think the power should never be exercised without public motion, and on motion to the District-Attorney, if proposed by one under indictment, or, if proposed by the District-Attorney, on notice to the adverse counsel or party. In one of the cases asked to be transferred, the counsel for defendant raises certain objections. Criminal cases are now too much burdened with questions naturally arising to have unnecessary ones raised that may additionally embarrass their due disposition. I shall therefore decline to transfer the McFarland case, in which the objection is made. I will transfer any case in which both District-Attorney and the accused, or his counsel, agree in writing to the transfer; but if either object, I would like to be informed on argument of the reasons *pro* and *con*, before exercising discretion. After arriving at this decision, I consulted with my colleague, Recorder HACKETT, whose views with regard to this question, I will here mention, fully coincide with my own as above stated.

After the delivery of the decision the February term of the Court was formally opened, Recorder HACKETT presiding. Subsequently, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, one of the counsel for MCFARLAND, said that the latter's counsel were making the most vigorous preparations for the trial of the case, and that they were in the confident expectation that they would be ready in four weeks' time; that they would be ready, in any event and in the contingency of any possible obstacle, in five weeks' time. It was deemed proper to make this announcement in order that the District-Attorney and the Court, in contemplation of the somewhat protracted length of the trial, might make any arrangements which were proper. It was privately understood that the trial would occupy an entire week, if not a longer period. The announcement was made by Recorder HACKETT that his colleague, Judge BEDFORD, in view of the crowded state of the calendar, and the large number of cases in the District-Attorney's office, was willing to hold an extra branch of the Court, in order to facilitate the criminal business, provided the District-Attorney could arrange with the Board of Supervisors for a room for the holding of such Court.

EDWARD SCOTT was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, for having stolen clothing and money from J. D. HAVILAND, of No. 218 East Broadway, after which the Court adjourned.

The Killing of Theodore Overmiller on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A public meeting of citizens of Millburn, N. J., was held on Saturday, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that the condition and location of the Morris and Essex Railroad Station at that place was such as to endanger the lives of passengers and resulted recently in the death of Mr. THEODORE OVERMILLER, and a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expense of prosecuting the Company. It was also resolved that the trains should not stop across the public road; that there should be platform railings and lights at night opposite the flume, if trains stopped there; that the employes of the railroad deserved censure for carelessness on the occasion of Mr. OVERMILLER's death; and that the station should be moved to the west of its present site. Appreciation of the worth of Mr. OVERMILLER was expressed and condolence offered his family.

The New-York Boot and Shoe Board of Trade.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Boot and Shoe Board of Trade was held yesterday at the Astor House. A large number of the most extensive dealers and manufacturers in the City were present, and the greatest unanimity marked the proceedings. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. HYATT, the presiding officer of the preceding meeting, and Mr. HODGES acted as Secretary. The Constitution was read and unani[illegible]—William A. Hall, Stephen Hyde, John O. [illegible]house, E. C. Burt and A. G. Trask. Treasurer—Charles D. Bigelow. Directors—C. S. Pa[illegible], David Torrens, [illegible], G. W. Dubois, G. L. Trask, James [illegible], H. W. Merriam and H. G. Richards. Committee on Finance—Edward Dittman, James Newell and John Q. Maynard. Committee on Debts and Dues—A. S. Richards, George L. Trask and D. B. Powell. Committee on Insurance—J. E. Hedges, D. Torrens and Warren H. Day. Committee on Freight—Esley Melins, L. S. Mavble and L. Studwell. Committee on Labor—C. D. Bigelow, E. C. Burt, H. W. Merriam, H. Tasker and George Silver. Secretary—James B. Hedges.

The Association then adjourned.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court—How Debts Made Before the Passage of the Legal-Tender Act Should be Paid—Opinions of the Chief Justice and the Dissenting Judges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following opinion was delivered in the Supreme Court to-day by Chief Justice CHASE. SUSAN P. HEPBURN and HENRY A. HEPBURN *vs.* HENRY A. GRISWOLD, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky:

The question presented for our determination by the record in this case, is whether or not the payee or assignee of a note made before the 25th of February, 1862, is obliged by law to accept in payment United States notes equal in nominal amount to the sum due according to its terms when tendered by the maker or other party bound to pay it. And this requires, in the first place, a construction of that clause of the first section of the act of Congress passed on that day, which declares the United States notes, the issue of which was authorized by the statute, to be a legal tender in payment of debts. The entire clause is in these words: "And such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon the bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin; and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid. (12th United States Statutes, 345.) This clause has already received much consideration here, and this Court has held that upon a sound construction neither taxes imposed by a State legislation, (Lane County *vs.* Oregon, 7 Wallace, 71,) nor demands upon contracts which stipulate in terms for the payment or delivery of coin or bullion, (Bronson *vs.* Rodes, 7 Wallace, 229; Butler *vs.* Hartwitz, 7 Wallace, 258,) are included by legislative intention under the description of debts, public and private. We are now to determine whether this description embraces debts contracted before as well as after the date of the act. It is an established rule for the construction of statutes that the terms employed by the Legislature are not to receive an interpretation which conflicts with acknowledged principles of justice and equity, if another sense, consonant with these principles, can be given to them. But this rule cannot prevail where the intent is clear, except in the scarcely supposable case where a statute sets at naught the plainest precepts of morality and social obligation. Courts must give effect to the clearly ascertained legislative interest, if not repugnant to the fundamental law ordained in the Constitution. Applying the rule just stated to the act under consideration, there appears to be strong reason for construing the word "debts" as having reference only to debts contracted subsequent to the enactment of the law, for no one will question that the United States notes which the act makes a legal tender in payment are essentially unlike in nature, and being irredeemable in coin, are necessarily unlike in value. So the lawful money intended by parties to contracts for the payment of money made before its passage. The lawful money then in use and made a legal tender in payment, consisted of gold and silver coin. The currency in use under the act, and declared by its terms to be lawful money and a legal tender, consists of notes, or promises to pay, impressed upon paper prepared in convenient form for circulation, and protected against counterfeiting by suitable devices and penalties. The former possess intrinsic value, determined by the weight and fineness of the material; the latter have no intrinsic value but a purchasing value, determined by the quantity in circulation, by general consent to its currency in payments, and by opinion as to the probability of redemption in coin. Both derive in different degrees a certain additional value from their adaptation to circulation by the form and impress given to them under national authority, and from the acts making them respectively a legal tender. Contracts for the payment of money made before the act of 1862 had reference to coined money, and could not be discharged unless by consent otherwise than by the tender of the sum due in coin. Every such contract, therefore, was in legal import a contract for the payment of coin. There is a well-known law of currency, that notes or promises to pay, unless made conveniently or promptly convertible into coin at the will of the holder, can never, except under unusual and abnormal conditions, be at par in circulation with coin. It is an equally well-known law that depreciation of notes must increase with the increase of the quantity put in circulation, and diminution of confidence in the ability or disposition to redeem. Their appreciation follows the reversal of these conditions. No act making them a legal tender can change materially the operations of these laws. Their force has been strikingly exemplified in the history of the United States notes. Beginning with a very slight depreciation when first issued in March, 1862, they sunk in July, 1864, to the rate of two dollars and eighty-five cents for a dollar in gold, and then rose until recently. A dollar and twenty cents in paper became equal to a gold dollar. Admitting, then, that prior contracts are within the intention of the act, and assuming that the act is warranted by the Constitution, it follows that the holder of a promissory note made before the act for a thousand dollars, payable, as we have just seen, according to the law and according to the intent of the parties, in coin, was required when depreciation reached its lowest point to accept in payment a thousand note dollars, although with the thousand coin dollars due under the contract he could have purchased on that day two thousand eight hundred and fifty such dollars. Every payment since the passage of the act of a note of earlier date has presented similar, though less striking features. Now, it certainly needs no argument to prove that an act compelling acceptance in satisfaction of any other than stipulated payment alters arbitrarily the terms of the contract and impairs its obligation; and that the extent of impairment is in proportion to the inequality of the payment accepted under the constraint of the law to the payment due under the contract. Nor does it need argument to prove that the practical operation of such an act is contrary to justice and equality. It follows that no construction which attributes such practical operation to an act of Congress is to be favored, or, indeed, to be admitted, if any other can be reconciled with the manifest intent of the Legislature. What, then, is that manifest intent? Are we at liberty, upon a fair and reasonable construction of the act, to say that Congress meant that the word "debt," used in the act, should not include debts contracted prior to its passage? In the case of Bronson *vs.* Rodes we thought ourselves warranted in holding that this word, used in the statute, does not include obligations created by express contract for the payment of gold and silver, whether coined or in bullion. This conclusion rested, however, mainly on the terms of the act, which not only allow but require payments in coin by or to the Government, and may be fairly considered independently of considerations belonging to the law of contracts for the delivery of specified articles as sanctioning special private contracts for like payments, without which, indeed, the provisions relating to Government payments could hardly have practical effect. This consideration, however, does not apply to the matter now before us. There is nothing in the terms of the act which looks to any difference in its operations on different descriptions of debts payable generally in money, that is to say, in dollars and parts of a dollar. These terms, on the contrary, in their obvious import, include equally all debts not specially expressed to be payable in gold or silver, whether arising under past contracts, and already due, or arising under such contracts and to become due at a future day, or arising and becoming due under subsequent contracts. A strict and liberal construction indeed would, as suggested by Mr. Justice Story, in respect to the same word used in the Constitution, (1 Story on Constitution, 921,) limit the word "debts" to debts existing; and if this construction cannot be accepted, because the limitations sanctioned by it cannot be reconciled with the obvious scope and purpose of the act, it is certainly conclusive against any interpretation which will exclude existing debts from its operation. The same conclusion results from the exception of interest on loans and duties on imports, from the effect of the legal-tender clause. This exception affords an irresistible implication that no description of debts, whenever contracted, can be withdrawn from the effect of the act, if not included within the terms on the reasonable intent of the exception. And it is worthy of observation, in this connection, that in all the debates to which the act gave occasion in Congress, no suggestion was ever made that the legal-tender clause did not apply as fully to contracts made before as to contracts made after its passage. These considerations seem to us conclusive. We do not think ourselves at liberty, therefore, to say that Congress did not make the notes authorized by it a legal tender in payment of debts contracted before the passage of the act. We are thus brought to the question whether Congress has power to make notes issued under its authority a legal tender in payment of debts which when contracted were payable in gold and silver coin. The delicacy and importance of this question have not been overrated in the argument. This Court always approaches the consideration of questions of this nature reluctantly, and its constant rule of decision has been, and is, that acts of Congress must be regarded as constitutional, unless clearly shown to be otherwise. But the Constitution is the fundamental law of the United States; by it the people have created a Government, defined its powers, prescribed their limits, distributed them among the different departments, and directed in general the manner of their exercise. No department of the Government has any other powers than those delegated to it by the people. All the legislative power quoted by the Constitution belongs to Congress; but it has no legislative power which is not thus granted, and the same observation is equally true in its application to the executive and judicial powers granted respectively to the President and the Courts. All these powers differ in kind, but not in source or in limitations. They all arise from the Constitution, and are limited by its terms. It is the function of the Judiciary to interpret and apply the law between parties as they arise for judgment. It can only declare what the law is, and enforce by proper process the law thus declared. But in ascertaining the respective rights of parties, it frequently becomes necessary to consult the Constitution, for there can be no law inconsistent with the fundamental law. No enactment not in pursuance of the authority conferred by it can create obligations or confer rights, for such is the express declaration of the Constitution itself, in these words: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Not every act of Congress, then, is to be regarded as the supreme law of the land; nor is it by every act of Congress that the Judges are bound. This character and this force belong to such acts as are "made in pursuance of the Constitution." "When, therefore, a case arises for judicial determination, and the decision depends on the alleged inconsistency of a legislative provision with the fundamental law, it is the plain duty of the Court to compare the act with the Constitution, and if the former cannot, upon a fair construction, be reconciled with the latter, to give effect to the Constitution rather than the statute. This seems so plain that it is impossible to make it plainer by argument; if it be otherwise the Constitution is not the supreme law, [illegible] it is neither [illegible] whether [illegible] act of Congress [illegible], and the oath which every member of this Court is required to take, that he "will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and the rich, and faithfully perform the duties incumbent upon him to the best of his ability and understanding agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States," becomes an idle and unmeaning form. The case before us is one of private rights. The plaintiff in the Court below sought to recover of the defendants a certain sum expressed on the face of a promissory note. The defendants insisted on the right, under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, to acquit themselves of their obligation by tendering in payment a sum nominally equal in United States notes, but the note had been executed before the passage of the act, and the plaintiff insisted on his right, under the Constitution, to be paid the amount due in gold and silver. And it has not been and cannot be denied that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment according to his claim, unless bound by a constitutional law to accept the notes as coin. Thus two questions were directly presented: Were the defendants relieved by the act from the obligation assumed in the contract? Could the plaintiff be compelled by a judgment of the Court to receive in payment a currency of a different nature and value from that which was in the contemplation of the parties when the contract was made? The Court of Appeals resolves both questions in the negative, and the defendants seek the reversal of that judgment by writ of error. It becomes our duty, therefore, to determine whether the act of Feb. 25, 1862, so far as it makes United States notes a legal tender in payment of debts contracted prior to its passage is constitutional and valid or otherwise. Under a deep sense of our obligation to perform this duty to the best of our ability and understanding, we shall proceed to dispose of the case presented by the record. We have already said, and it is generally if not universally conceded, that the Government of the United States is one of limited powers and that no department possesses any authority not granted by the Constitution. It is not necessary, however, in order to prove the existence of a particular authority, to show a particular and express grant. The design of the Constitution was to establish a Government competent to take direction and administration of the affairs of a great nation, and at the same time to mark, by sufficiently definite lines, the sphere of its operations. To this end it was needful only to make express grants of general powers coupled with a further grant of such incidental and auxiliary powers as might be required for the exercise of the powers expressly granted. These powers are necessarily extensive. It has been found, indeed, in the practical administration of the Government, that a very large part, if not the largest part, of its functions have been performed in the exercise of powers thus implied. But the extension of power by implication was regarded with some apprehension by the wise men who framed and by the intelligent citizens who adopted the Constitution. This apprehension is manifest in the terms by which the grant of incidental and auxiliary power is made. All powers of this nature are included under the description of "power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers expressly granted to Congress or vested by the Constitution in the Government, or in any of its departments or officers." The same apprehension is equally apparent in the tenth article of the amendments, which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people." We do not mean to say that either of these constitutional provisions is to be taken as restricting any exercise of power fairly warranted by the legitimate derivation from one of the enumerated or express powers. The first was undoubtedly introduced to exclude all doubt in respect to the existence of implied powers, while the words "necessary and proper" were intended to have a "sense," to use the words of Mr. Justice STORY, "at once admonitory and directory, and to require that the means used in the execution of an express power should be *bona fide* appropriate to the end."—(1 Story on Constitution 142, par. 1,253.)

The second provision was intended to have a like admonitory and directory sense, and to restrain the limited Government established under the Constitution from the exercise of powers not clearly delegated or derived by just inference from powers so delegated. It has not been maintained in argument, nor indeed would any one, however slightly coversant with constitutional law, think of maintaining there is in the Constitution any express grant of legislative power to make any description of credit currency a legal tender in payment of debts. We must inquire then whether this can be done in the exercise of an implied power. The rule for determining whether a legislative enactment can be supported as an exercise of an implied power, was stated by Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for the whole Court, in the case of McCulloch *vs.* The State of Maryland, (4 Wheaton, 421,) and the statement then made has ever since been accepted as a correct exposition of the Constitution. His words were these: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." And in another part of the same opinion the practical operation of this rule was thus illustrated: Should Congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the Constitution, or should Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not intrusted to the Government, it would be the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land; but where the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the Government to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pass the line which circumscribes the Judicial Department and tread on legislative ground. (Ibid. 423.) It must be taken then as finally settled, so far as judicial decisions can settle anything, that the words "all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution" powers expressly granted or vested, have in the Constitution a sense equivalent to that of the words, "laws not absolutely necessary, indeed, but appropriate and plainly adapted to constitutional and legitimate ends—laws not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution—laws really calculated to effect the objects intrusted to the Government." The question before us then resolves itself into this: Is the clause which makes the United States notes a legal tender for debts contracted prior to its enactment a law of the description stated in the rule? It is not doubted that the power to establish a standard of value, by which all other values may be measured, or, in other words, to determine what shall be lawful money and a legal tender, is, in its nature, and of necessity, a Governmental power. It is in all countries exercised by the Government. In the United States, so far as it relates to the precious metals, it is vested in Congress by the grant of the power to coin money. But can a power to impart these qualities to notes or promises to pay money, when offered in discharge of preëxisting debts, be derived from the coinage power or from any other power expressly given? It is certainly not the same power as the power to coin money; nor is it in any reasonable, satisfactory sense an appropriate or plainly-adopted means to the exercise of that power; nor is there more reason for saying that it is implied in or incidental to the power to regulate the value of coined money of the United States or of foreign coins. The power of regulation is a power to determine the weight, purity, form and impression of the several coins and their relation to each other, and the relations of foreign coins to the monetary unit of the United States. Nor is the power to make notes a legal tender the same as the power to issue notes to be used as currency. The old Congress, under the articles of confederation, was clothed by express grant with the power to emit bills of credit, which are, in fact, notes for circulation as currency, and yet that Congress was not clothed with power to make their bills a legal tender in payment. And this Court has recently held that Congress under the Constitution, possesses the same power to emit bills or notes as incidental to other powers, though not denominated among these expressly granted; but it was expressly declared, at the same time, that this decision concluded nothing on the question of legal tenders. Indeed, we are not aware that it has ever been claimed that the power to issue bills or notes has any identity with the power to make them a legal tender: on the contrary, the whole history of the country refutes that notion.

The States have always been held to possess the power to authorize and regulate the issue of bills for circulation by banks or individuals, subject, as has been lately determined, to the control of Congress, for the purpose of establishing and securing a national currency, and yet the States are expressly prohibited by the Constitution from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender. This seems decisive on the point that the power to issue notes, and the power to make them a legal tender are not the same power, and that they have no necessary connection with each other. But it has been maintained in argument that the power to make United States notes a legal tender in payment of all debts is a means appropriately and plainly adapted to the execution of the power to carry on war, of the power to regulate commerce and of the power to borrow money. If it is, and is not prohibited nor inconsistent with the letter or spirit of the Constitution, then the act which makes them such legal tenders must be held to be constitutional. Let us, then, first inquire whether it is an appropriate and plainly-adapted means of carrying on war. The affirmative argument may be thus stated: Congress has power to declare and provide for carrying on war. Congress has also power to emit bills of credit, or circulating notes, receivable for Government dues, and payable, so far at least as parties are willing to receive them, in discharge of Government obligations. It will facilitate the use of such notes in disbursements to make them a legal-tender in payment of existing debts; therefor Congress may make such notes a legal-tender. It is difficult to say to what express power the authority to make notes a legal-tender in the payment of debts preëxisting in contracts, may not be upheld as incidental upon the principles of this argument. Is there any power which does not involve the use of money? and is there any doubt that Congress may issue and use bills of credit as money in the execution of any power? The power to establish post offices and post roads, for example, involves the collection and disbursements of a large revenue. Is not the power to make notes a legal tender as clearly incidental to this power as to the war power? The answer to this question does not appear to us doubtful. The argument, therefore, seems to prove too much. It carries the doctrine of implied powers very far beyond any extent hitherto given to it. It asserts that whatever in any degree promotes an end within the scope of a general power, whether in the correct sense of the word appropriate or not, may be done in the exercise of an implied power. Can this proposition be maintained? It is said that this is not a question for the Court deciding a cause, but for Congress exercising the power. But the decisive answer to this is, that the admission of a legislative power to determine finally what powers have the described relation as means to the execution of other powers plainly granted, and then to exercise, absolutely and without liability to question in cases involving private rights, the powers thus determined to have that relation, would completely change the nature of American Government. It would convert the Government, which the people ordained as a Government of limited powers, into a Government of unlimited powers; it would obliterate every criterion which this Court, speaking through the venerated Chief Justice, in the case already cited, established for the determination of the question, whether legislative acts are constitutional or unconstitutional. Undoubtedly among means appropriate, plainly adapted, really calculated, the Legislature has unrestricted choice, but there can be no implied power to use means not within this description. Now, then, let it be considered what has actually been done in the provision of national currency. In July and August, 1861, and February, 1862, the issue of $60,000,000 in United States notes, payable on demand was authorized. (12 U. S. Statutes, 259, 313, 338.) They were made receivable in payments, but were not declared a legal tender until March, 1862, (12 U. S. Statutes, 370,) when the amount in circulation had been greatly reduced by receipt of cancellation. In 1862 and 1863 (12 U. S. Statutes, 345, 532, 709) the issue of four hundred and fifty millions in United States notes, payable, not on demand, but in effect, at the convenience of the Government, was authorized, subject to certain restrictions. As to fifty millions, these notes were made receivable for the bonds of the national loans for all debts due to or from the United States except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and were also declared a legal tender. In March, 1863, (12 U. S. Statutes, 711,) the issue of notes for parts of a dollar was authorized to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. These notes were not declared a legal tender, but were [illegible] redeemable under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In February, 1863, (12 United States Statutes, [illegible],) the issue of $300,000,000 in notes of national banking associations was authorized. These notes were made receivable to the same extent as United States notes, and provision was made to secure their redemption, but they were not made a legal tender. These several descriptions of notes have since constituted, under the various acts of Congress, the common currency of the United States. The notes which were not declared a legal tender have circulated with those which were so declared, without unfavorable discrimination. It may be added, as a part of the history, that other issues bearing interest at various rates, were authorized and made a legal tender, except in redemption of bank notes for face amounts, exclusive of interest. Such were the one and two years five per cent. notes, and the three years compound interest notes. (13 United States Statutes, 218-245.) These notes never entered largely or permanently into the circulation, and there is no reason to think that their utility was increased or diminished by the act which declared them a legal tender for the face amount. They need not be further considered here. They serve only to illustrate the tendency, remarked by all who have investigated the subject of paper money, to increase the volume of irredeemable issues, and to extend indefinitely the application of the quality of legal tenders. That it was carried no further during the present civil war, and has been carried no further since, is due to circumstances the consideration of which does not belong to this discussion. We recur, then, to the question under consideration. No one questions the general constitutionality, and not very many, perhaps, the general expediency, of the legislation by which a note currency has been authorized in recent years. The doubt is as to the power to declare a particular class of these notes to be a legal tender in payment of preëxisting debts. The only ground upon which this power is asserted, is not that the issue of notes was an appropriate and plainly adapted means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted, but the making of them a legal tender to the extent mentioned was such a means. Now, we have seen that of all the notes issued those not declared a legal tender at all constituted a very large proportion, and that they circulated freely and without discount. It may be said that their equality in circulation and credit was due to the provision made by law for the redemption of this paper in legal-tender notes, but this provision, if at all useful in this respect, was of trifling importance compared with that which made them receivable for Government dues. All modern history testifies that in time of war, especially when taxes are augmented, large loans negotiated, and heavy disbursements made, notes issued by the authority of the Government, and made receivable for dues to the Government, always obtain at first a ready circulation, and even when not redeemable in coin on demand, are as little and usually less subject to depreciation than any other description of notes for the redemption of which no better provision is made. And the history of the legislation under consideration, is, that it was upon this quality of receivability, and not upon the quality of legal tender that reliance of circulation was originally placed; for the receivability clause appears to have been in the original draft of the bill, while the legal-tender clause seems to have been introduced at a later stage of its progress. These facts certainly are not without weight as evidence that all the useful purposes of the notes would have been fully answered without making them a legal tender for preëxisting debts. Is is denied, indeed, by eminent writers that the quality of legal tender adds anything at all to the credit or usefulness of Government notes; they insist, on the contrary, that it impairs both. However this may be, it must be remembered that it is as a means to an end to be obtained by the action of the Government. That the implied power of making notes a legal tender in all payments is claimed under the Constitution, now how far is the Government helped by this means? Certainly it cannot obtain new supplies or services at a cheaper rate, for no one will take the notes for more than they are worth at the time of the new contract. The price will rise in the ratio of the depreciation, and this is all that could happen if the notes were not made a legal tender. But, it may be said that the depreciation will be less to him who takes them from the Government if the Government will pledge to him its power to compel his creditors to receive them at par in payments. This is, as we have seen, by no means certain. If the quantity issued be excessive, and redemption uncertain and remote, great depreciation will take place. If, on the other hand, the quantity is only adequate to the demands of business, and confidence in early redemption is strong, the notes will circulate freely, whether made legal tender or not; but if it be admitted that some increase of availability is derived from making the notes a legal tender under new contracts, it by no means follows that any appreciable advantage is gained by compelling creditors to receive them in satisfaction of preëxisting debts. And there is abundant evidence that whatever benefit is possible from that compulsion to some individuals, or to the Government, is far more than outweighed by the losses of property, the derangement of business, the fluctuations of currency values and the increase of prices to the people and the Government, and the long train of suits which flow from the use of an irredeemable paper money. It is true that these evils are not to be attributed altogether to making it a legal tender, but this increases these evils; it certainly widens their extent and protracts their continuance. We are unable to persuade ourselves that an expedient of this sort is an appropriate and plainly adopted means for the execution of the power to declare and carry on war. If it adds nothing to the utility of the notes it cannot be upheld as a means to the end, in furtherance of which the notes are issued; nor can it in our judgment be upheld as such, if while facilitating in some degree the circulation of the notes it debases and injures the currency in its proper use to a much greater degree. And these considerations seem to us equally applicable to the power to regulate commerce and to borrow money. Both powers necessarily involve the use of money by the people and by the Government, but neither, as we think, carries with it, as an appropriate and plainly adapted means to its exercise, the power of making circulating notes a legal tender in payment of preëxisting debts. But there is another view which seems to us decisive. To whatever express power the implied power in question may be referred, in the rule stated by Chief Justice Marshall, the words "appropriate plainly adapted, really calculated, are qualified by the limitation that the means must be not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Nothing so prohibited or inconsistent can be regarded as appropriate, or plainly adopted, or really calculated, means to any end. Let us inquire when, first, whether making bills of credit a legal tender to the extent indicated is consistent with the spirit of the Constitution. Among the great cardinal purposes of that instrument, no one is more conspicuous or more venerable than the establishment of justice. And what was intended by the establishment of justice in the minds of the people who ordained it, is happily not a matter of disputation. It is not left to inference or conjecture, especially in its relations to contracts. When the Constitution was undergoing discussion in the Convention, the Congress of the Confederation was engaged in the consideration of the ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio—the only territory subject at that time to its regulation and control. By this ordinance certain fundamental articles of compact were established between the original States, and the people and States, of the territory, for the purpose, to use its own language, "of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, whereon these republics," (the States until under the Confederation,) "their laws and Constitutions are erected." Among these fundamental principles was this: "And in the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed." The same principle found more condensed expression in that most valuable provision of the Constitution of the United States, ever recognized as an efficient safeguard against intrigue, that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. It is true that this prohibition is not applied in terms to the Government of the United States. Congress has express power to enact Bankrupt laws, and we do not say that a law made in the execution of any other express power, which incidentally only impairs the obligation of a contract, can be held to be unconstitutional for that reason. But we think it clear that those who framed and those who adopted the Constitution intended that the spirit of this prohibition should pervade the entire body of legislation, and that the justice which the Constitution was ordained to establish was not thought by them to be compatible with legislation of an opposite tendency. In other words, we cannot doubt that a law not made in pursuance of all express power, which necessarily, and in its direct operation, impairs the obligation of contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution. Another provision found in the Fifth Amendment must be considered in this connection. We refer to that which ordains that private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation. This provision is kindred in spirit to that which forbids legislation impairing the obligations of contracts; but unlike that it is addressed directly and solely to the National Government. It does not in terms prohibit legislation which appropriates the private property of one class of citizens to the use of another class; but if such property cannot be taken for the benefit of all without compensation, it is difficult to understand how it can be so taken for the benefit of a part without violating the spirit of the prohibition. But there is another provision in the same amendment which, in our judgment, cannot have its full and intended effect unless construed as a direct prohibition of the legislation which we have been considering. It is that which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. It is not doubted that all the provisions of this amendment operate directly in limitation and restraint of the legislative powers conferred by the Constitution. The only question is, whether an act which compels all those who hold contracts for the payment of gold or silver money, to accept in payment a currency of inferior value, deprives such persons of property without due process of law. It is quite clear that whatever may be the operation of such an act, due process of law makes no part of it. Does it deprive any person of property? A very large proportion of the property of civilized men exists in the form of contracts. These contracts almost invariably stipulate for the payment of money; and we have already seen that contracts in the United States prior to the act under consideration for the payment of money, were contracts to pay the sums specified in gold and silver coin; and it is beyond doubt that the holders of these contracts were and are fully entitled to the protection of this constitutional provision as the holders of any other description of property. But it may be said that the holders of no description of property are protected by it from legislation, which incidentally only impairs its value, and it may be urged in illustration, that the holders of stock in a turnpike, a bridge, or a manufacturing corporation, or insurance company, or a bank cannot by authorizing similar works, or corporations, reduce its price in the market; but all this does not appear to meet the real difficulty. In the cases mentioned, the injury is purely contingent and incidental. In the case we are considering, it is direct and inevitable. If, in the cases mentioned, the holder of the stock was required to convey it on demand to any one who should think fit to offer half its value for it the analogy would be more obvious. No one probably could be found to contend that an act enforcing the acceptance of fifty or seventy-five acres of land in satisfaction of a contract to convey a hundred would not come within the prohibition against arbitrary privation of property. We confess ourselves unable to perceive any solid distinction between such an act and an act compelling all citizens to accept in satisfaction of all contracts for money half or three-quarters or any other proportion less than the whole of the value actually due according to their terms. It is difficult to conceive what act would take private property without process of law, if such act would not. We are obliged to conclude that an act making mere promises to pay dollars, a legal tender, in payment of debts previously contracted, is not a means appropriate, plainly adapted, really calculated to carry into effect any express power vested in Congress; that such an act is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution. It is not surprising that amid the tumult of the late civil war, and under the influence of apprehensions for the safety of the Republic, almost universal, different views, never before entertained by American statesmen or jurists, were adopted by many. The time was not favorable to considerate reflection upon the constitutional limits of legislation or executive authority. If power was assumed from patriotic motives the assumption formed [illegible] justification in patriotic hearts. Many who doubted yielded their doubts; many who did not doubt were silent; some who were strongly averse to making Government notes a legal tender felt themselves constrained to acquiesce in the views of the advocates of the measure. Not a few who then insisted upon its necessity, or acquiesced in that view, have, since the return of peace and under the influence of calmer times, reconsidered their conclusions, and now concur in those which we have just announced. These conclusions seem to us to be fully sanctioned by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We are obliged, therefore, to hold that the defendant in error was not bound to receive from the plaintiffs the currency tendered to him in payment of their note made before the passage of the act of Feb. 25, 1862. It follows that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, must be affirmed.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Susan P. Hepburn and another vs. Henry A. Griswold.—Mr. Justice MILLER dissenting.—The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which have direct reference to the function of legislation, may be divided into three primary classes: First, those which confer legislative powers on Congress; second, those which prohibit the exercise of legislative powers by Congress; third, those which prohibit the States from exercising certain legislative powers. The powers conferred on Congress may be subdivided into the positive and auxiliary, or, as they are more usually called, the express and implied power. As instances of the former class, may be mentioned the power to borrow money, to raise and support armies, and to coin money, and regulate the value thereof. The implied or auxiliary powers of legislation are founded largely on that general provision which closes the enumeration of powers granted in express terms by the declaration that Congress shall also have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. The question which this Court is called upon to consider is, whether the authority to make the notes of the United States, a lawful tender in payment of debts, is to be found in Congress, under either of these classes of legislative power. As one of the elements of this question, and in order to negative any idea that the exercise of such a power would be an invasion of the rights reserved to the States, it may be as well to say at the outset that this is among the subjects of legislation forbidden to the States by the Constitution. Among the unequivocal utterances of that instrument on this subject of lawful tender is that which declares that no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, thus removing the whole matter from the dominion of State legislation. No such prohibition is placed upon the power of Congress over this subject, though there are, as we have already said, matters expressly forbidden to Congress; but neither this of legal tender, nor the power to emit bills of credit, or to impair the obligation of Congress is among them, and though it must be obvious that in prohibiting this legal-tender power to the States, the attention of the Convention must have been directed to the propriety of a limitation of the power of Congress. On the contrary, Congress is expressly authorized to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to punish the counterfeiting of such coin, and of the securities of the United States. It has been strongly argued by many able jurists that these latter clauses, fairly construed, confer the power to make the securities of the United States a lawful tender in payment of debts. While I am not able to see in them, standing alone, a sufficient warrant for the exercise of this power, they are not without decided weight when we come to consider the question of the existence of the power as one necessary and proper for carrying into execution other admitted powers of the Government; for they show that so far as the framers of the Constitution did go, in granting express power over the lawful money of the country, it was confided to Congress, and not to the States; and it is no unreasonable inference that if it should be found necessary, in carrying into effect some of the powers of the Government essential to its successful operation, to make its securities perform the payment of debts, such legislation would be in harmony with the power over money granted in express terms. It being conceded, then, that the power under consideration would not, if exercised by Congress, be an invasion of any right reserved to the United States, but one which they are forbidden to employ, and that it is not in terms either granted or denied to Congress, can it be sustained as a law necessary and proper, at the time it was enacted, for carrying into execution any of these powers that are expressly granted either to Congress, or to that Government, or to any department thereof? From the organization of the Government under the present Constitution there have been from time to time attempts to limit the powers granted by that instrument by a narrow and literal rule of construction, and these have been specially directed to the general clause which we have cited as the chief foundation of the auxiliary powers of the Government. It has been said that the clause, as far from authorizing the use of any means which could not have been used without it, is a restriction upon the powers necessarily implied by an instrument so general in its language. The doctrine is that when an act of Congress is brought to the test of this clause of the Constitution, it necessarily must be absolute and its adoption to the conceded purpose unquestionable. Nowhere has this principle been met with more emphatic denial or more satisfactory refutation than in this Court. That eminent jurist and statesman, whose official career of over thirty years as Chief Justice commenced very soon after this Constitution was adopted, and whose opinions have done as much to fix its meaning as those of any man living or dead, has given this particular clause the benefit of his fullest consideration. In the case of The United States *vs.* Fisher, (2 Cranch, 358,) decided in 1804, the point in issue was the priority claimed for the United States as a creditor of a bankrupt over all other creditors. It was argued mainly on the construction of the statutes, but the power of Congress to pass such a law was also denied. The Chief Justice said: "It is claimed under the authority to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government, or in any department thereof." In construing this clause it would be incorrect, and would produce endless difficulties, if the opinion should be maintained that no law was authorized which was not indispensably necessary to give effect to a specified power, when various systems might be adopted for that purpose. It might be said, with respect to each, that it was not necessary, because the end might be attained by other means. Congress must possess the choice of means and must be empowered to use any means which are, in fact, conductive to the exercise of the power granted by the Constitution. It was accordingly held that under the authority to pay the debts of the Union, it could pass a law giving priority for its own debts in case of bankruptcy. But in the memorable case of McCulloch *vs.* The State of Maryland, (4 Whalen, 316,) the most exhaustive discussion of this clause is found in the opinion of the same eminent expounder of the Constitution. That case involved, as is well known, the right of Congress to establish the Bank of the United States and to authorize it to issue notes for circulation. It was conceded that the right to incorporate or create such a bank had no specific grant in any clause of the Constitution, still less the right to authorize it to issue notes for circulation as money. But it was argued that as a measure necessary to enable the Government to collect, transfer and pay out its revenue, the organization of a bank with this function was within the power of Congress. In speaking of the true meaning of the word "necessary" in this clause of the Constitution, he says, "does it always impart an absolute physical necessity, so strong, that one thing to which another may be termed necessary cannot exist without it?" We think it does not. If reference be had to its use in the common affairs of the world, or in approved authors, we find that it frequently imparts no more than that one thing is convenient or useful or essential to another. To employ means necessary to an end is generally understood as employing any means calculated to produce the end, and not as being confined to those single means without which the end would be unattainable. The word "necessary" admits, he says, of all degrees of comparison. A thing may be necessary, very necessary, absolutely or indispensably necessary. This word the, like others, is used in various senses, and in its construction the subject, the context, the intention of the person using them are to be taken into view. Let this be done in this case under consideration. The subject is the execution of those great powers on which the welfare of a nation essentially depends. It must have been the intention of those who gave these powers to insure, as far as human prudence could insure, their beneficial execution. This could not be done by confining the choice of means to such narrow limits as not to leave it in the power of Congress to adopt any which might be appropriate, and which were conducive to the end. This provision is made in a Constitution intended to endure for ages to come, and consequently to be adapted to various crises of human affairs. To have prescribed the means by which the Government should in all future time execute its powers, would have been to change entirely the character of the instrument and give the properties of a legal code. It would have been an unwise attempt to provide by immutable rules for exigencies, which, if foreseen at all, must have been but dimly, and which can be best provided for as they occur. To have declared that the best means shall not be used, but those alone without which the power given would be nugatory, would have been to deprive the Legislature of the capacity to avail itself of experience, to exercise its reason and to accommodate its legislation to circumstance. I have cited at unusual length these remarks of Chief Justice Marshall, because, though made half a century ago, their applicability to the circumstances under which Congress called to its aid the power of making the securities of the Government a legal tender, or a means of successfully prosecuting a war which, without such aid, seemed likely to terminate its existence, and to borrow money which could in no other manner be borrowed, and to pay the debt of millions due to its soldiers, which could by no other means be paid, seems to be almost prophetic. If he had had clearly before his mind the future history of his country, he could not have better characterized a principle which would have rendered the power to carry on a war nugatory, which would have deprived Congress of the capacity to avail itself of experience to exercise its reason, and to accommodate its legislation to circumstances by the use of the most appropriate means of supporting the Government in the crisis of its fate. But it is said that the claim under consideration is admonitory, as to the use of implied powers, and adds nothing to what would have been authorised without. The idea is not new, and is probably intended for the same which was urged in the case of McCulloch *vs.* The State of Maryland, namely, that instead of enlarging the powers conferred on Congress or providing for a more liberal use of them, it was designed as a restriction upon the auxiliary powers incidental to every express grant of power in general terms. I have already cited so fully from that case that I can only refer to it to say that this proposition is there clearly stated and refuted. Does there exist, then, any power in Congress or in the Government by express grant, to the execution of which this legal-tender act was necessary and proper in the sense here defined and under the circumstances of its passage? The power to declare war, to suppress insurrection, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, to borrow money on the credit of the United States, to pay the debts of the Union and to provide for the common defence and general welfare are, each and all, distinctly and specifically granted in separate clauses of the Constitution. We were in the midst of a war which called all these powers into exercise, and taxed them severely; a war, which if we were to take into account the increased capacity for destruction introduced by modern science, and the corresponding increase of its cost, brought into operation powers of belligerency more potent and more expensive than any that the world has ever known. All the ordinary means of rendering efficient the several powers of Congress above mentioned had been employed to their utmost capacity, and with the spirit of the rebellion unbroken, with large armies in the field unpaid, with a current expenditure of $2,000,000 per day, the credit of the Government nearly exhausted, and the resources of taxation inadequate to pay even the interest on the public debt, Congress was called on to devise some new means of borrowing money on the credit of the nation; for the result of the war was conceded by all thoughtful men to depend on the capacity of the Government to raise money in amounts previously unknown. The banks had already loaned their means to the Treasury, they had been compelled to suspend the payment of specie on their own notes. The coin in the country, if it could all have been placed within the control of the Secretary of the Treasury would not have made a circulation sufficient to answer army purchases and army payments, to say nothing of the ordinary business of the country. A general collapse of credit, of payments and of business seemed inevitable, in which faith in the ability of the Government would have been destroyed, the rebellion would have triumphed, the States would have been left divided and the people impoverished. The National Government would have perished and with it the Constitution which we are called upon to construe with such nice and critical accuracy. That the legal-tender act prevented these disastrous results, and that the legal-tender clause was necessary to prevent them, I entertain no doubt. It furnished instantly a means of paying the soldiers in the field, and filled the coffers of the Commissary and Quartermaster. It furnished a medium for the payment of private as well as public debts, at a time when gold was being rapidly withdrawn from circulation, and the bank currency was becoming worthless; it furnished the means to the capitalist of buying the bonds of the Government; it stimulated trade, revived the drooping energies of the country, and restored confidence to the public mind. The results which followed the adoption of this measure are beyond dispute. No other adequate cause has ever been assigned for the revival of Government credit, the renewed activity of trade, and the facility with which the Government borrowed in two or three years at reasonable rates of interest, mainly from its own citizens, double the amount of money there was in the country, including coin, bank notes, and the notes issued under the legal-tender acts. It is now said, however, as the calm retrospect of those events, that Treasury notes suitable for circulation as money, bearing on their face the pledge of the United States for their ultimate payment in coin, would, if not equally efficient, have answered the requirement of the occasion without being made a legal tender for debts. But what was needed was something more than the credit of the Government. That had stretched to its utmost tension, and was clearly no longer sufficient in the simple form of borrowing money. Is there any reason to believe that the mere change in the form of the security given, would have revived this sinking credit? On the contrary, all experience shows that a currency not redeemable promptly, in coin, but dependent on the credit of a promissor whose resources were rapidly diminishing, while his liabilities were increasing, soon sinks to the dead level of worthless paper. As no man would have been compelled to take it in payment of debts, as it bore no interest, as its period of redemption would have been remote and uncertain. This must have been the inevitable fate of any extensive issue of such notes. But when by law they were made to discharge the functions of paying debts, they had a perpetual credit or value equal to the amount of all the debts, public or private, in the country. If they were never redeemed (as they never have been) they still paid debts at their par value, and for this purpose were then, and have always been, eagerly sought by the people. To say then that this equality of legal tender was not necessary to their usefulness, seems to me unsupported by any sound view of the situation. Nor can any just inference of that proposition arise from a comparison of the legal-tender notes with the bonds issued by the Government about the same time. These bonds had a fixed period for their payment, and the Secretary of the Treasury declared that they were payable in gold. They bore interest which was payable semi-annually in gold by express terms on their face, and the Customs duties, which, by law, could be paid in nothing but gold, were sacredly pledged to the payment of this interest. They can afford no means of determining what would have been the fate of the Treasury notes designed to circulate as money, but which bore no fixed time of redemption, and by law could pay no debts, and had no fund pledged for redemption. The legal-tender clauses of the statutes under consideration were placed emphatically by those who enacted them upon their necessity to the further borrowing of money, and maintaining the army and navy. It was done reluctantly, and with hesitation, and only after the necessity had been demonstrated and had become imperative. Our statesmen had been trained in schools, which looked upon such legislation with something more than distrust. The debates of the two Houses of Congress show that on this necessity alone could this clause of the bill have been carried, and they also prove, as I think, very clearly the existence of that necessity. The history of that gloomy time is not to be readily forgotten by the lover of his country, and will forever remain the full, clear and ample vindication of the exercise of this power by Congress, as its results have demonstrated the sagacity of those who originated and carried through the measure. Certainly it seems to the best judgment that I can bring to bear upon the subject, that this law was a necessity in the most stringent sense in which that word can be used. But if we adopt the construction of Chief Justice Marshall, and a full Court over which he presided, a construction which has never to this day been overruled or questioned in this Court, how can we avoid this conclusion? Can it be said that this provision did not conduce towards the purpose of borrowing money, of paying debts, of raising armies, of suppressing insurrection? Or, that it was not calculated to effect these objects? Or, that it was not useful and essential to that end? It can be said that this was not among the choice means, if not the only means, which were left to Congress to carry on this war for national existence. Let us compare the present with other cases decided in this Court. If we can say indirectly that to declare, as in the case of the United States *vs.* Fisher, that the debt which a bankrupt owes the Government shall have priority of payment over all other debts, is a necessary and proper law to enable the Government to pay its own debts, how can we say that the legal-tender clause was not necessary and proper to enable the Government to borrow money to carry on the war? The creation of the United States Bank, and especially the power granted to it to issue notes for circulation as money, was strenuously resisted as without constitutional authority; but this Court held that a bank of issue was necessary, in the sense of that word as used in the Constitution, to enable the Government to collect, to transfer and to pay out its revenues. It was never claimed that the Government could find no other means to do this. It could not then be denied nor has it ever been, that other means more clearly within the competency of Congress existed, nor that a bank of deposit might possibly have answered without a circulation. But because that was the most fitting, useful and efficient mode of doing what Congress was authorized to do, it was held to be necessary by this Court. The necessity in the case is much less apparent to me than in the adoption of the legal-tender clause. In the Veazie Bank *vs.* Fenno, decided at the present term, this Court held, after full consideration that it was the privilege of Congress to furnish to the country the currency to be used by it in the transaction of business, whether this was done by means of coin, or the notes of the United States, or of banks created by Congress, and that as a means of making this power of Congress efficient that body could make this currency exclusive by taxing out of existence any currency authorized by the State. It was said that having, in the exercise of undoubted constitutional power, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, it cannot be questioned that Congress may constitutionally secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate means. Which is the more appropriate and effectual means of making the currency established by Congress useful, acceptable, perfect? The taxing all other currency out of existence, or giving to that furnished by the Government the quality of lawful tender for debts? The latter is a means directly conductive to the end to be obtained, a means which attains the end more promptly and more perfectly than other means can do. The former is a remote and uncertain means in its effect, and is liable to the serious objection that it interferes with State legislation. If Congress can, however, under its implied power, protect and foster this currency by such means, destructive taxation on State bank circulation, it seems strange indeed if it cannot adopt the more appropriate and the effectual means of declaring these notes of its own issue, for the redemption of which its faith is pledged, a lawful tender in payment of debts. But it is said that the law is in conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of several provisions of the Constitution. Undoubtedly it is a law impairing the obligation of contracts made before its passage; but while the Constitution forbids the States to pass such laws, it does not forbid Congress. On the contrary, Congress is expressly authorized to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, the essence of which is to discharge debtors from the obligation of their contracts. And in pursuance of this power, Congress has three times passed such a law, which in every instance operated on contracts made before it was passed. Such a law is now in force, yet its constitutionality has never been questioned. How it can be in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution to destroy directly the creditor's contract for the sake of the individual debtor, but contrary to its spirit to affect remotely its value for the safety of the nation, it is difficult to perceive. So it is said that the provisions of that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due course of law, are opposed to the acts under consideration. The argument is too fine for my perception by which the indirect effect of a great public measure, in depreciating the value of lands, stocks, bonds and other contracts, renders such a law invalid, as taking private property for public use, or as depriving the owner of it without due course of law. A declaration of war with a maritime power would thus be unconstitutional, because the value of every ship abroad is lessened twenty-five or thirty per cent., and those at home almost as much. The abolition of the tariff on iron or sugar would in like manner destroy the furnaces and sink the capital employed in the manufacture of those articles. Yet no statesman, however warm an advocate of high tariffs has claimed that to abolish such duties would be unconstitutional, as taking private property. If the principle be sound, every successive issue of Government bonds during the war was void, because by increasing the public debt it made those already in private hands less valuable. This whole argument of the injustice of the law, an injustice which, if it ever existed, will be repeated by now holding it void, and of its opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, is too abstract and intangible for application to Courts of justice, and is, above all, dangerous as a ground on which to declare the legislation of Congress void by the decision of a court. It would authorize this court to enforce theoretical views of the genius of our Government, or vague notions of the spirit of the Constitution and of abstract justice, by declaring void laws which did not square with them. It substitutes our ideas of policy for judicial construction on undefined code of ethics for the Constitution and a court of justice for the National Legislature. Upon the enactment of these Legal-tender laws they were received with almost universal acquiescence, as valid payments were made in the legal-tender notes for debts in existence when the law was passed to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars, though gold was the only lawful tender when the debts were contracted. An equal if not larger amount is now due under contracts made since their passage, under the belief that these legal-tenders would be valid payment. The two houses of Congress, the President who signed the bill, and fifteen State Courts of last resort, being all but one that have passed upon the question, have expressed their belief in the constitutionality of these laws. With all this great weight of authority, this strong concurrence of opinion among those who have passed upon the question before we have been called to decide it, whose duty it was, as much as it is ours, to pass upon it, in the light of the Constitution, are we to reverse their action, to disturb contracts, to declare the law void because the necessity for its enactment does not appear so strong to us as it did to Congress, or so clear as it was to other Courts? Such is not my idea of the relative functions of the Legislative and Judicial Departments of this Government. Where there is a choice of means, the selection is with Congress, not the Court. If the act to be considered is in any sense essential to the execution of an acknowledged power, the degree of that necessity is for the Legislature, and not for the Court to determine. In the case in Wheaton from which I have already quoted so fully, the Court says, that where the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department, and to tread on legislative ground. This Court disclaims all pretensions to such a power. This sound exposition of the duties of the Court in this class of cases relieves me from any embarrassment or hesitation in the case before me. If I had entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the law I must have held the law valid until those doubts became convictions, but as I have a very decided opinion upon that Congress acted within the scope of its authority, I must hold the law to be constitutional and dissent from the opinion of the Court. I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice SWAYNE and Mr. Justice DAVIS concur in this opinion.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Special Enactments—The Increase of Crime—Compounding Felonies.

The February Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday morning, and the following gentlemen were accepted as Grand Jurors: D. D. MARSHALL, Foreman; Lorenzo Ackerman, Levi Apgar, Joseph Abels, John F. Zebley, David Close, Walter L. Childs, Stephen Cutler, Henry W. Hoops, John P. Huggins, Jas. Kearney, Edward J. Knapp, Leopold Lithauer, Benjamin Nathan, Louis Naumann, James L. Todd, Mariott F. Winch and John J. White.

After the jury had been selected, Judge INGRAHAM gave them the usual instructions as to their duties, at the same time calling their attention to those statutes in reference to which the law made it his special duty to charge them. Among those to which their attention was thus specially directed were the statute against the getting up or drawing of any lotteries, the selling of lottery tickets to be drawn in this State or in any other State or county, offences against which are declared to be misdemeanors; the statute prohibiting the acceptance of interest at a higher rate than seven per cent.; the statute prohibiting the acceptance by public officers of higher fees than the law provides, or from accepting fees in cases where the law does not so provide; the statute prohibiting the sale of liquors without a license; the statute prohibiting the sale of tickets for steamboats and other vessels by persons other than the authorized agent of the line or company for which the ticket is sold; the statute by which it is made a criminal offence to keep an office for the sale of emigrant tickets elsewhere than as directed by the Commissioners of Emigration; the statute in relation to elections and the violation of the provisions relating thereto; the statute relating to the sale of obscene books and pictures, in which are included certain publications, pictures and advertisements of patent medicines. The Judge concluded as follows:

I have heretofore called the attention of Grand Jurors to the practice which of late has much increased of agreeing with persons who have committed felonies, not to prosecute them if they will return portions of the stolen property. Of late it has become an ordinary proceeding, and a matter of negotiation between the thief and the party robbed as to the best terms on which the property stolen, either in whole or in part, will be returned. Such contracts are all illegal. The compounding of felonies exposes the party engaging in it to punishment, and if whenever any case is presented to you, you would fail in your duty if you did not present the offender for trial. It is no unfrequent occurrence to see advertisements in the newspapers by respectable firms and companies, who have been robbed, offering to compromise with the thieves for a portion of the property, and have nothing said about it. The compounding of a felony makes the party making or consenting to it guilty of a felony, and liable to a like punishment as the thief. The effect of these bargains is to provide immunity for crime, and to encourage the commission of such offences. I regret to be compelled to say to you that of late crime has much increased in this county. Is must be expected to a great extent in so large a City, open to all parts of the world, and where we have reason to believe the criminals from other countries resort. The best remedy for it is speedy and prompt trial and punishment. Offenders should be brought to trial as speedily as may be after their arrest, and when such results follow other places will be sought for their operations. The forms of law and the provisions made for securing to the accused an impartial trial, with the right of appeal to higher courts, causes at times delays, which are improperly charged to the Judge, instead of to the provisions of law. As the higher Courts are not, and cannot be, always in session, such delays are often unavoidable.

Judge Troy's Charge to the Kings County Grand Jury.

Judge TROY yesterday delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of Kings County in the Court of Sessions.

As much as it may be regretted, he said, there is no question that within the last few Winter months crime has increased with unprecedented rapidity. We hear, every day, accounts of burglaries, larcenies, the knife, the pistol. It is our duty, gentlemen, to see to it that a mistaken impression does not go abroad with regard to crime in our City and county. By a recent observation made by a criminal, an impression prevails among the criminal public, as well perhaps in any direction, that the laws are not enforced, that "hanging for murder is played out." It is necessary to disabuse the criminal mind of this mistake, as well as the minds of others. While it is necessary to do this, it is also necessary that punishment should be inflicted only upon the guilty. The jail of this county is no longer fit to retain prisoners there, and no longer fit for the requirements of this county. It is unhealthy, badly ventilated. There is one tier of cells utterly unfit for the occupation of persons. It is damp and nauseating in Winter and Summer, because of the moisture and exhalations of the soil. A strong, healthy man goes into that jail, who cannot find bail, and in the short space of three months comes out a consumptive, or with limbs dwindled down to spindles, because of the rigors of his confinement. I desire to be understood, gentlemen, that no reflection is cast upon the officers of the jail. * * * * A provision is made for our witnesses to be taken to the House of Detention in New-York, but there they are without the jurisdiction of the Court, and a place should be provided here. The jail is a place for persons who are simply accused of crime, and against whom there no proofs, and who are simply held for the action of the Grand Jury or Magistrate. These persons are not to be treated in any but a humane way. Their health should not be jeopardized. The jail is also for persons duly committed and held on civil suits, and for prisoners under sentence. The statute provides separate apartments for each of these classes, but the Kings County Jail is not up to the requirements of the statute. I know of my own knowledge that at one time there were as many as seven persons in one cell, herded together like bees in a hive. Among these seven were those simply accused, as well as those awaiting sentence. It is not an uncommon thing to find the old broken town debauchée, or old professional criminal, steeped to the lips in crime, with some five or six others, and perhaps a boy of 12 years of age, confined for throwing stones in the street, relating his experiences and muttering his obscenity and profanity. Now, gentlemen, this state of affairs should be put a stop to. The Court alluded to the increase of disorderly houses. There are a great many of them. These are frequented by persons of wealth and apparent respectability, whose names will be given to the Grand Jury, as witnesses, for the purpose of suppressing these places.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., for decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

No Circuit calendar.

The Oyer and Terminer opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Thursday next at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Steitz vs. O'Brien.	23—Porter vs. Griffin.
21—Hudson R. R. R. Co. vs. Brown.	28—Ward vs. Steinker.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
227—Taler vs. Moore.	107—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.
228—Bowery Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy.	173—Griswold vs. Banks.
234—Sternberger vs. Leland.	180—Bray vs. Poillon.
239—Wilson vs. Hanson.	224—Smith vs. Morange.
265—Roth vs. Hall.	244—Nolton vs. Downing.
74—Marx vs. Rosenfeld, Jr.	268—Hay vs. Staples.
74½—Goodwin vs. Einstein.	273—Nat'l City Bank of N. York vs. Hubbell.
	167—Farrell vs. Spence.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
26—First National Bank of Batavia vs. Jewett.	88—Brett vs. Roe.
66—Banfield vs. Velvin.	95—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
82—Vanderburgh vs. Bushnell.	99—Knapp vs. Brown.

The call commences at No. 101—McKenzie vs. Tompkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
721—Reed vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	33—The Hope Mut'l Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
869—The Bank of North America vs. Dart.	1335—Phelps vs. Habirshan.
1111—Mangles vs. De Groot.	1247—Martin vs. Blyarts.
783—Roediger vs. McIntyre.	1271—Beal vs. Lohman.
991—Wehner, by Guard'n, vs. Smith.	677—Fisher vs. Luling.
1307—White vs. The American Tool Steel Co.	809—Charnay vs. Ross.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.	1215—Page vs. Meehan.
	1269—Chapman vs. Doldman.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1360—Smith vs. Nelson.	1928—Johnson vs. Hillier.
554—Whitehurst vs. Tubbs	1050—Corwin vs. Wesley.
172—Butler vs. Bronson.	1770—Powers vs. Aitken.
990—Carpenter vs. Strong	476—De Wolf vs. Crandall.
1804—Marlin vs. Kane.	1934—Douglas vs. Dyer.
818—Dilnorth vs. Bostwick.	1936—Bonner vs. Old Dominion Steamship Company.
1624—Wagner vs. Gregg.	
1894—Rapplier vs. Farnar.	1962—Linn vs. Cochran.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
459—Leckey vs. Cohen.	87—Kenig vs. Zeiger.
286—Jarvis vs. New-York & Harlem Railroad.	640—Blum vs. Hildreth.
273—Messinger vs. Fourth National Bank.	660—Marrach vs. Delprat.
544—Cronkwright vs. Hall.	582—Deicke vs. Hamann.
466—Burrell vs. Hurry.	598—McIlvaine vs. Penfield
128—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Church.	689—McClelland vs. Hope.
	690—Radigan vs. Cane.
	691—Drake vs. Gorman.
	692—Kelly vs. Kerr.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Adjourned to Thursday, the 10th.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4577—Kuhlke vs. Solomon.	138—Cutter vs. O'Donohue.
72—Krusser vs. Bush.	140—Tracy vs. Boehm.
4212—Lehr vs. Warren.	145—Fleuband vs. Mayer.
4463—Dwyer vs. King.	146—Same vs. Same.
4467—Tracy vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	191—Hayden vs. Mead.
42—Schafer vs. Schaefer.	231—Zimmerman vs. Steinberger.
60—Same vs. Same.	242—Keiser vs. Anderson.
74—Muirhead vs. Harris.	257—Kitzinger vs. Kahnweiler.
135—Grusky vs. Gelbaum.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Schwartz vs. Wolf.	482—Hutton vs. Dal Molin.
2—Same vs. Same.	711—Halpin vs. Evans.
140—Exc. Assn. Manuf'g Co. vs. Libby.	88—Boomer vs. Calhoun.
160½—Agne vs. Dawd.	121—Croatsch vs. Gardner.
437—Kochler vs. The Amer. Fertiliser, &c.	123—Roache vs. Drake.
88—Bard vs. Keller.	25—Lincoln vs. Van Brunt.
	—Wallace vs. Lane.
	97—Sherman vs. Reddan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

Blatchford *vs.* Ross; amount reduced to $500.

Hallgarten *vs.* Campbell; see memoranda.

Melick *vs.* Melick; reference granted.

Osgood *vs.* Carpenter; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

By Judge Freedman.

Peter Claresen *vs.* Jacob Leopold; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

By Judge Spencer.

Susannah Rausch *vs.* Louis Miller; Valentine H. Skiff *vs.* Alphonso Slaight; Charles Eisenfelder *vs.* Philip Levy; Julius Rosenburg *vs.* William Hyenqa; Andrew D. Milleck *vs.* Isabella Rutherford; Geo. M. Moritz *vs.* Joseph Luce; John G. Stealin *vs.* Frederick Wohlgemuth; Joseph Mattison *vs.* Sniffen Merritt; motions granted without costs.

Antonia Millan *vs.* John Graham; complaint dismissed with costs by default.

William E. Dodge *vs.* the Bridgewater Paint and Color Company; motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event in two suits.

Rudolph Hartman *vs.* Jacob F. Seiger; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Denmark P. Collins *vs.* John Coan, (two suits;) motion granted without costs.

William A. Keteltas *vs.* John J. Thomas; motion granted without costs.

Resolved Gardner *vs.* George E. Rousna; motion granted.

John Stuart *vs.* Elbert Stannard; motion granted.

Aving *vs.* Gould; motion granted with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brockway *vs.* O'Brien; motion granted.

Thompson *vs.* Seiner; motion granted.

McIntosh *vs.* Height; motion granted as to the third and fourth paragraphs of the amended answer.

Gardner *vs.* Quinn; motion granted as to counter claim.

Yuquanzo *vs.* Salomon; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion.

Cook *vs.* Hirschfeld; allowance granted on value of goods at time of commencement of action.

Decker *vs.* Fisher; motion denied unless defendant desires an order of reference to examine witnesses orally, in which case decision reserved until coming in of report.

Humphrey *vs.* Phillips; motion denied with costs.

Wecke *vs.* Johnston; see memorandum for counsel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY—ESTATE IN EXPECTANCY.

In the matter of Frederick F. Cornell, Jr., a bankrupt.—This was an application by the bankrupt for his discharge, which was opposed by the creditors on several specifications, the second and fourth of which related to the failure of the bankrupt to include in schedule B to his petition his interest under the will of Henry Vanderveer, in the estate left by said Vanderveer.

Held by the Court—That the first specification does not allege anything that is made by the 29th section a ground for withholding a discharge. That the third specification is not sustained by the evidence. That, as to the second and fourth specifications, the interest so left to the bankrupt should have been included in Schedule B, as an estate in expectancy, and as property assignable under the act to the assignee. But that on the evidence, the failure to do so cannot be held to have been willful, nor can it be held that any ground established for withholding a discharge, if such interest be included in Schedule B. Until it is so included it cannot be said that the bankrupt has conformed to all the requirements of the act. The case will be referred back to the Register with leave to the bankrupt to amend Schedule B to his petition in the particular indicated, under the direction of the Register.

J. P. E. Cotterill, for the bankrupt; C. C. Beamen, for the creditors.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

In the matter of James E. Broome, a Bankrupt.—This was an application by the assignee in bankruptcy to set aside a voluntary assignment, executed by the bankrupt Oct. 16, 1865, of lands in Florida. It contained a provision appropriating the lands to the payment of such creditors as shall sign a compromise agreement, and of none others, with a direction that the surplus shall then revert to the assignor.

Held by the Court—That the assignment was made in fraud of creditors and must be decreed to be void as against the assignee; that it was not an assignment of the whole of the assignor's property and was void under the laws of Florida, as being an assignment to hinder and delay creditors.

John McDonald for the assignee in bankruptcy; Alexander & Green for the voluntary assignees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

The case of Henry Cock *vs.* the sloop *Elunia Shepherd* having been referred to Commissioner Jones for report, the result was that the Commissioner found that a portion of the cargo belonging to the libelant had sustained damage to the amount of $224. The report was confirmed by the Court, and judgment entered for the recovery of the amount named.

A BOUNTY BROKER.

Edgar C. Hull, of Stapleton, S. I., a bounty broker, was arrested yesterday, by Deputy Marshal Nodine, and taken before United States Commissioner Jones, charged with having in July last forged the indorsement of Miles Birney on a draft on the United States Treasury for $100, that being the amount due Miles Birney for bounty, he having been a soldier in the United States Army. It appears that the accused took the draft alluded to over to a certain gambling house, where he was induced to have it cashed on the alleged forged indorsement of Miles Birney, with intent to defraud the United States Government and the said Birney. Held for examination on Monday, the 21st inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

Youngs vs. *Youngs.*—This action was brought in a court of equity for the purpose of obtaining the judicial construction of the will of Henry Youngs, deceased. The will was executed in 1860, and the testator died in this City in 1868, leaving property valued at nearly $800,000. By the terms of the will the most of the property was devised to two sisters and a number of nephews for life, with remainder over to their children. The children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Rogers, were not mentioned in the will. To Henry Youngs, a son of the testator's brother Hiram, there was bequeathed a life estate in lands situated in Goshen, Orange County, this State, which lands had been in the possession of the Youngs family since 1731. These lands, after the death of Henry, were, by the will, to go to his eldest son, then living, or if no son were living, then to the oldest male descendant of the name of Youngs. John and Gideon Youngs, both sons of the testator's brother Oliver, to whom were devised certain real estate for life, and then to go to their children absolutely, died in 1863, about five years before the testator. The will of 1860 remained unchanged.

The case came before the Special Term simply on questions of law, the facts being all admitted. The principal point is whether these devises lapse and the property vests in the heirs at law, or whether it goes to the residuary legatees under the will.

The case was argued by Mr. Bidwell for the executors, and by Mr. A. J. Rogers for the heirs at law. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

LIBEL—THE FIRE ENGINE EXPLOSION.

Patrick W. Hand vs. *T. Batley Myers.*—As will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES, one of the Metropolitan fire engines of the Amoskeag make, which was in charge of the plaintiff as engineer, exploded in front of the Bowery Theatre in June, 1868. This accident was at the time charged by the Fire Commissioners to the incapacity or carelessness of the plaintiff, and in pursuance of such belief the defendant introduced resolutions in the Board of Commissioners censuring the plaintiff, and reflecting on his character as an engineer. These resolutions were published in the *Herald* and *Sun* in July, 1868, and plaintiff alleging that defendant caused the publication, brought his action for libel, fixing the damages at $10,000. The defence set up was a general denial, together with the special allegation that the statement in the resolution was true, and that it was the official act of the Fire Commissioners, having been formally passed upon by them. The plaintiff proved the publication of the resolutions in the papers mentioned, but failed to show that the defendant had caused the publication to be made.

Plaintiff's testimony having been closed, counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground of a failure of proof of publication by the defendant.

Counsel for plaintiff then requested permission to withdraw a juror, but his request was refused, and the Court dismissed the complaint on the grounds moved upon by defendant.

P. J. Joachimson for plaintiff; Ex-Recorder Smith for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In re John Hefferman.—The relator is the man who took part in some disturbance on Friday night last, at No. 81 Mercer-street, with one Jennie Collins. It was reported that he struck Jennie, whereupon she threatened to have him arrested, and fearing she might make good her threat, he "took time by the forelock," and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Jennie. The hearing on Hefferman's complaint came on before Judge Dowling, who turned the tables on poor Hefferman by accepting a complaint against him by Jennie. The hearing in this latter complaint came before Judge Bixby at the Court of Special Sessions, and Hefferman was committed to the Tombs for ten days. Hefferman then sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before Judge McCunn, and his discharge asked for on the ground that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction to try him, he having demanded a trial by jury at the General Sessions, and for other informalities in his trial and commitment. Mr. Peter Mitchell appeared for the prisoner, and District-Attorney Garvin for the people.

In answer to a question of the Court, Mr. Mitchell stated that the prisoner was not in Court, but in the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who, under the advice of Mayor Hall, had declined to produce him.

Judge MCCUNN said that he had repeatedly held that Oakey Hall's opinions, as adviser to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, had not the slightest degree of effect with the proceedings in this Court, and that he (Judge MCCUNN) had repeatedly disregarded them.

District-Attorney Garvin claimed that he was entitled to two days' notice, according to the statute, before a hearing could be had.

Judge MCCUNN said, in reply, that the Constitution of the State and United States provided that a prisoner should have a hearing forthwith; and if two days' notice was given, he could not have such hearing; but inasmuch as the District-Attorney had seemed to rely on such notice, he would adjourn the hearing over until to-morrow (this) morning at 11 A. M.; and as the District-Attorney had also directed the keeper of the City Prison in withholding the production of the prisoner, if he then refused to comply, a warrant would be made out to the Sheriff of the County to bring the prisoner into Court, and the question of the right of the Special Sessions to deprive a citizen of his right to a jury trial would be determined.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 7.

Before Chief Justice Daly and a Jury.

DAMAGES—ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Kohn vs. *Tonner.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of a note for $450, with interest. The claim was in the nature of damages, the plaintiff alleging that he discounted a note for the amount claimed made by one Buck, on the representation of the defendant that Buck was the owner of certain real estate. The representations were denied by defendant, who set up the additional defence of usury.

Plaintiff testified to the note having been discounted on the faith of the representations stated in the complaint, which representations proved to be untrue. On behalf of the defendant, the allegations of the representations were contradicted, thus raising a direct issue of credibility between the witnesses for the plaintiff and defendant.

On the cause being submitted to the jury, they found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the amount of the note, with interest—in all $590.

Morrison, Lauterbach and Spingarn for plaintiff; J. S. Bryan for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115½
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new........c	114
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¼
25,000	do........s3	114¼
2,400	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. c	109
5,000	do	109⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	114¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	49⅛
5,000	do	49⅜
22,000	do	49⅜
5,000	do........s10	49⅜
20,000	do	49¼
100,000	do	49⅝
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62⅝
5,000	Va. St. 6s, n...	68
10,000	N. C. St. 6s...n.	27
3,000	So. C. St. 6s....	86
29,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds. bet. call.	71
20,000	do	70½
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	82
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. R.	108½
2,000	Erie 4th M.	80
3,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	95¼
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	86½
2,000	do	86⅝
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	79
4,500	Alt. & T. H. Inc	74½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91
2,000	Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	111
3,000	Tol. & W. Eq. bds.	73½
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d...	85
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104¼
1,000	do	104½
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	93
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	81
8,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	76½
9,000	do	77
11,000	do	76½
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	61½
10,000	do	62
5,000	do	62½
5,000	do	62¼
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	74½
8,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st Eastern Div.	80¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	89
20	Bk. St. of N. Y...	105
10	Cent. Nat. Bank.	109
25	Fourth N. Bank..	102½
10	Tenth Nat. Bk...	106½
30	Bank of the Commonwealth..b.c	111
100	Phœnix Bank.b.c	107
100	Quick. M. Co.....	14¼
500	do	14⅛
100	do	14
100	do	13⅞
100	Cum. C. Pf. bet. c.	32½
800	Mariposa Pf.	21⅛
100	do......b30	21⅜
50	Mariposa M.	10
10,000	Mar. T. 10s, ctfs b30.	51
100	Wells-Fargo..b.c.	20½

100	Canton....bet. c.	58⅜
300	do	58⅜
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	50¾
50	do	51
100	do	51⅛
128	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	98⅞
100	do	98⅞
100	do	98⅞
300	do...bet. call	98⅞
40,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	96⅞
25,000	do	96½
20,000	do...bet. call	96⅞
50,000	do	97
20,000	do	96⅞
100	Harlem	141½
100	do	142
300	do	142½
10	Reading	97⅜
2600	do	97
200	do......b15	97
700	do......s60	96⅞
200	do	96⅞
400	do...bet. call	97⅛
20	Mich. Cen.	119
800	L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅞
2300	do...bet. call	86
400	do	86⅛
200	Ill. Cen.....b10	140
100	do	140
200	do	140⅛
100	do......b60	140½
100	do	140½
200	do......b10	141
623	Clev. & Pitts.	96
200	do	96⅛
200	do	96⅛
300	do	96⅛
10	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
500	do	72⅞
100	do	72⅝
500	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89⅝
100	do...bet. call	89⅝
190	C., C. C. & Ind....	74
27	do	74⅛
100	N. J. Cen. R.	99⅝
100	do	99½
150	Mil. & St. Paul.	73⅛
40	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	87⅛
100	do	87⅝
92	Tol., W. & W.	48
100	do	47⅝
100	do	47⅝
100	do	47⅝
632	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	90
200	do	90⅛
100	do...bet. call	90⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	27¼
10	Chic. & Alt.	146½
450	do	147
1200	Ohio & Miss.	27⅛
1400	do	27⅛
20	Morris & Essex.	86¾
100	Bos., H. & Erie R	7⅛
400	do	7⅛
100	H. & St. Jos. R. bet. call.	108⅝
400	H. & St. J. Pf.	108⅜
100	do	108⅜
50	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	20
200	Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	20⅛
400	do	20⅝
100	do	20⅝
200	do	20⅝
40	Chi., Bur. & Q. R bet. call.	158

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118
53,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115½
25,000	do.........b3	115⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	115
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.c	115
10,000	do	115
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅜
$6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	113¾
15,000	do	113⅞
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c	114
100,000	do	114½
100,000	do	114⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c..	56
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	49½
1,000	do	49
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, n...	60
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	26
11,000	do	25⅞
20,000	do	25½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	43½
10,000	do	43⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s..b.c	90½
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	70
2,000	J. C. W. L....b.c	92½
5,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	90
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90
15,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	77
2,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M. Bonds.	100½
11,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	95¼
6,000	D., M. & T. bds. bet. call.	90
20	Fourth N. Bank..	102
10	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	142
10	Tenth Nat. Bk...	107
100	West. Un. Tel.	35¼
200	Quicksilver	14⅞
100	Mariposa Mining.	10½
100	Mar. Pf.	21⅝
300	do	21¼
700	Pacific Mail	41⅜
200	do...bet. call	41⅜
200	Canton Co.	58⅛
100	Atlantic Mail.b.c.	25
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call.	98⅝
200	do	98⅜

$10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs.	96¾
700	do	96¾
40,000	do	96⅞
10,000	do..bet. c. b3	97
100	U. S. Ex. bet. call	51
100	Erie R.	25⅛
50	Erie Pref.	41
700	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅛
100	do.....b10	86⅛
100	do....bet. call	86⅛
400	do	86⅛
8	Ill. Cen. R.	140½
100	do...bet. call	141
200	Reading	97⅛
100	Panama R.	170
100	Clev. & P. bet. call	96⅛
700	Chic. & N. W.	72⅞
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅛
300	do	89⅝
200	N. J. Cen.	99⅛
100	do...bet. call	99½
100	T., W. & W.	48
100	do	48⅛
18	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd.	90
12	do	90⅛
200	Alt. & T. H.	28
200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	62
400	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
250	H. & St. J. R.	109
100	do	109⅛
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	109⅛
600	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20⅛
100	do	20⅜
10	D. & S. C. R...b. c	108⅛
250	Bos., H. & E. b. c	7⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	N. Y. & H. R. Scrip.	96⅞
100	Canton Co.	58⅛
200	Mariposa P......b3	21¼
100	West. U. Tel.	35⅜
100	Pac. Mail	41
200	do......b3	41
400	Reading	97⅛
200	Harlem R.	142½
200	L. S. & M. So. R.	86⅜
200	do......b3	86⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	96⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	28⅛
200	Chic. & N. W.	72⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	73⅛

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 7.

From opening to 12½ P. M.

1100	Rock Island.....c	117½
800	do	117⅝
500	do......c	117⅜
400	do	117⅜
200	do.......s3	117⅝
1100	do	117⅝
700	do	117⅝
100	Rock Island.....c	117⅝
400	do......c	117⅝
800	do	118

From 12½ to 3½ P. M.

200	do......c	117⅞
600	do	118
2400	do	117⅞
400	do	117⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The reported decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, of one of the Legal-tender cases, created some interest on the Street this Afternoon, and the first effect seemed to be that Gold should be lower and Stocks cheaper as compared with the closing prices of Saturday and the early sales of this morning. The particulars of the decision were not understood to the close of regular 'Change hours. The only certain point conceded is, that all contracts made before the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, are payable in Gold, if the creditor class elect to prosecute their claims for Gold.

The sales of Gold this forenoon advanced to 121 ℔ cent. and subsequently fell back to 120⅝ ℔ cent. Exchange on London is steady at 109 ℔ cent. and on Paris at f.5.17½ to the dollar. There is no extra demand for to-morrow's steamer, nor is there any disposition to abate from the current quotation. Money is in easy supply at 6 ℔ cent. on call on the Street and 6@7 ℔ cent. on discounts at Bank. There is some doubt expressed on the Street as to the continuance of the present ease through the months of February and March.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady through the day on the Public Funds of the United States. The Southern State Bonds were lower on the new North Carolinas and steady on other descriptions. The Railways, through the Forenoon, were comparatively steady, but in the Afternoon the market was weaker, and prices generally lower than on Saturday night. The following quotations were made at the late Boards of the Stock Exchange. The Rock Island Stock advanced to the highest price of the season, partly on the prospect that the Stock will soon be restored to regular dealings at the Exchange Board, from which it would not have been recently excluded had reasonable mutual explanations been suffered to be made between the Company and the Board:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 7.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114⅜
American Gold Coin	120⅞	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	50⅛	49⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	27⅛	25⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	98⅝	98⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	96⅝	96⅞
Reading Railroad	96⅝	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	117	117⅝
Northwestern Common	72⅝	72⅝
Northwestern Preferred	89⅝	89⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41
St. Paul Preferred	87⅝	87
St. Paul Common	73⅛	73
Lake Shore	85⅝	86⅛
Erie	24¾	25
Ohio and Mississippi	27	28⅛
New-Jersey Central	99	99½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	109
5-20 coup., 1864	115	10-40 coupon	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	55½	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1875	100
Tennessee 6s, new bds	49⅝	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1881	100
Virginia 6s, ex c.	62⅜	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1886	102
Virginia 6s, new bds.	68⅛	Illinois Can' bds., 1870	100
Georgia 6s	80	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92½	Illinois coup., 1879	100
North Carolina 6s	43	Illinois War loan	100
North Carolina n. bds	25½	Indiana 5 ℔ cent.	97½
South Carolina 6s	86	N. Y. reg. bt'y. loan	108⅛
South Car. Apl. & Oct.	87⅛	N. Y. coup. bt'y loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 7s, can. l., 1870	101
Mo., H. & St. Jo. is	90	N. Y. 6s, can. l., 1872	106
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, can. l., 1873	106
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	71	N. Y. 6s, can. l., 1874	106
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	82	N. Y. 6s, can. l., 1875	106
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, can. l., 1877	106
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, can. l., 1878	106
Alabama 5s	62	N. Y. 5s, can. l., 1874	102
Alabama 8s	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88½	Chic. & R. I. 1st.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	89½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	97½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87	N. J. Cen. 1st	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	74½	N. J. Cen. 2d	95¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	N. J. Cen. New B'ds.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	116½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	111	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d	94½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	97½	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92¾	Chic. & Alton Inc.	88¼
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st	92	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90½
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	78⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	101
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	89
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	89½
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82½
Han. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	106	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st	88
Del., L. & West. 2d	96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	76¾
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	62
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	73	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	77	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	76

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	124	Mercantile	115
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. America	100½
Merchants'	123	Irving	114
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	142
Union	126	Citizens'	130
America	144	Grocers'	110
City	210	East River	105
Phenix	107	Market	118
North River	96	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	125
Greenwich	200	Continental	98½
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	St. Nicholas	120
National	115	Commonwealth	110½
Merchants' Exchange	102	Imp'rs' & Traders'	141
Leather Manf'rs'	190	Park	163
Seventh Ward	106	Manf'rs' & Merch'ts'	100
State of New-York	103	Fourth National	102
Commerce	121	Tenth National	106½
Mechanics' B'kg As'n	120	Oriental	150
Ocean	80		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

General balance yesterday	$81,156,217 20
Gold receipts	691,768 57
Gold payments	66,850 65
Gold balance	76,177,520 03
Currency receipts	552,546 09
Currency payments	248,140 62
Currency balance	5,659,719 75
General balance	82,138,653 65
Customs	618,000 00

NEW-YORK CITY BANK CAPITAL—1870.

Bank of New-York Nat. Bank. Association	$3,000,000
Merchants' National Bank	3,000,000
Mechanics' National Bank	2,000,000
Union National Bank	1,500,000
Phenix National Bank	1,800,000
National City Bank	1,000,000
Tradesmen's National Bank	1,000,000
Fulton National Bank	600,000
Chemical National Bank	300,000
Merchants' Exchange National Bank	1,235,000
Gallatin National Bank	1,500,000
National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	800,000
Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank	600,000
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank	600,000
Seventh Ward National Bank	500,000
National Bank of the State of New-York	2,000,000
American Exchange National Bank	5,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000
Ocean National Bank	1,000,000
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000
National Bank of the Republic	2,000,000
Chatham National Bank	450,000
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000
Irving National Bank	500,000
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000
National Citizens' Bank	400,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000
National Shoe and Leather Bank	1,000,000
Continental National Bank	2,000,000
National Bank of the Commonwealth	750,000
Marine National Bank	400,000
Atlantic National Bank	300,000
Importers' and Traders' National Bank	1,500,000
National Park Bank	2,000,000
National Mechanics' Banking Association	500,000
East River National Bank	350,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000
Central National Bank	3,000,000
Second National Bank	300,000
Ninth National Bank	1,010,300
First National Bank	500,000
Third National Bank	1,000,000
New-York National Exchange Bank	300,000
Tenth National Bank	1,000,000
Fifth National Bank	150,000
Sixth National Bank	200,000
Eighth National Bank	250,000
New-York County National Bank	200,000
Bowery National Bank	250,000
National Currency Bank	100,000
American National Bank	500,000
Total National, Jan. 22, 1870	$72,808,600
Total National, Oct. 9, 1869	73,035,000
Manhattan	$2,050,000
Bank of America	3,000,000
Greenwich	200,000
Pacific	422,700
People's	412,500
North America	1,000,000
Nassau	1,000,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Oriental	300,000
Grocers'	300,000
North River	400,000
Manufacturers' and Merchants'	500,000
West Side Bank	200,000
Bull's Head	200,000
Eleventh Ward	200,000
Germania	200,000
Manufacturers' and Builders'	100,000
Harlem	97,483
Mutual	98,285
Stuyvesant	191,180
Total, State, Dec. 19, 1869	$11,872,148
Total, State, Sept. 25, 1869	12,069,898
Total City Capital	$84,680,748

No return from Gold Exchange Bank.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF ABOVE BANKS.

	Liabilities. Oct. 9, '69.	Liabilities. Jan. 22, '70.
Capital	$73,035,000	$72,808,600
Net profits	27,530,352	26,112,583
Circulation	34,876,188	34,543,496
Due banks	53,095,894	65,937,695
Due depositors	121,893,665	137,773,493
Unpaid dividends	190,415	381,087
Total national	$310,621,514	$337,550,954
	Resources.	Resources.
Loans and discounts	$158,096,436	$167,881,825
Stocks	55,738,877	54,489,601
Real estate	7,318,344	7,527,884
Due from banks	15,563,752	13,429,878
Cash items, &c.	313,062	6,480,427
Specie	9,704,240	36,894,648
Legal tenders	49,667,157	50,609,612
Over drafts	239,648	307,099
Total national	$310,621,514	$337,550,954
	Liabilities. Sept. 25, '69.	Liabilities. Dec. 18, '69.
Capital	$12,069,899	$11,872,148
Net profits	4,745,867	5,067,051
Circulation	547,901	566,609
Due banks	2,693,213	2,373,898
Due depositors	22,319,127	25,414,001
Unpaid dividends	115,004	99,543
Total State	$42,491,010	$45,363,250
	Resources.	Resources.
Loans and discounts	$29,655,060	$30,314,291
Stocks	3,158,672	2,945,979
Real estate	1,187,668	1,216,337
Due from banks	2,148,908	2,697,646
Cash items and bank notes	219,191	82,932
Specie	2,130,857	3,292,389
Legal tenders	3,981,223	4,799,352
Overdrafts	9,433	13,274
Total State	$42,491,010	$45,363,250

The sensational newspaper rumor that the so-called firm of female adventurers in Broad-street is indorsed, or in any way encouraged, by Mr. VANDERBILT, we have the best authority for saying is entirely untrue. Mr. VANDERBILT is about the last man in the country that ought to be supposed capable of lending the use of his name in any such ridiculous connexion.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's February coupons on the Eight ℔ cent. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid, on presentation, on and after Feb. 15, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York; also, the interest on the registered bonds, same loan.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & CO., in their Liverpool circular of Jan. 21, remark:

"The arrivals foreign for the last three days comprise liberal receipts of Wheat and Maize, but only extremely small quantities of sack and barrel Flour; while those coastwise and from Ireland show but very limited amounts of Oats and Oatmeal. The return of exports for this period seems to indicate an improved demand for shipments of Wheat. Since Tuesday there has been a moderate consumptive business done in Wheat and Maize, which remain firm at last quotations; the transactions in Flour were not very important, but late rates were fully maintained. The weather is intensely cold, with every appearance of frost and snow—the barometer remarkably high. At this day's market there was a good attendance of buyers, and in Wheat a very fair consumptive business was done, at an improvement of 1d. ℔ cental on Red descriptions. White also obtaining better prices than last market day. Flour was in rather better request, though without obtaining any advance in value. Oats and Oatmeal having been scarcely inquired for, prices remain quite nominal. Egyptian Beans in fair demand at recent currencies. Canadian Peas difficult to move, and prices about 6d. ℔ quarter in buyers' favor. Barley and Malt dull, and rather easier to buy. Cakes in fair request at the quotations of the last market day. In Indian Corn a fair amount of business was transacted, at prices ranging a trifle over those of Tuesday last."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Feb. 7, says of the Coal trade:

"Though the anthracite Coal trade is now quoted dull, the tonnage of last week is fully equal to that of the previous week, and considerably in excess of that of corresponding week last year. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on the 3d inst., of all kinds, 45,870 tons, against 47,222 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, 468,879 tons, against 387,381 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 131,495 tons. The total product of coal at all the regions for the week, so far as we have company reports, is 208,151 tons, against 205,445 tons the preceding week—an increase of 2,706 tons—and for the coal year 1,326,811 tons, against 1,055,770 tons to same date in 1869—an increase of 271,041 tons. There has been no adjustment of 'basis' in the mining regions, and trade is left pretty much to individual arrangements between operators and miners. Comparatively few mines are being worked, and only such as are favorably situated for cheap production can compete with the New-York coal companies, which are both producers and carriers of coal. One of these companies, the Delaware and Hudson, has sent us a circular, in which is enumerated the following prices at which it will deliver Lackawanna coal on board of vessels at Weehawken, N. J.: Furnace lump, $4 65; steamer lump, $4 70; grate, $4 80; egg, $5; stove, $5 40, and chestnut, $4 60. When transferred in the boats of the Company to any wharf in New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn and unloaded, fifty cents per ton will be added to the above prices. These prices are not fixed for any definite period, but are subject to withdrawal or modification at any time, at the pleasure of the company; not, however to interfere with contracts previously made at prices herein specified. At these prices, coal in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions is worth very little to the owners, as present wages and tolls will absorb the whole market price. There is no inducement to mine coal under present charges at present prices, and it is very manifest that either wages and transportation charges are to come down, or that market prices must advance to continue production. The expectation is that the carrying companies will come down in their tolls, and that vessel owners will be constrained to reduce their freight charges, as compared with what they were last year. All the movements of the trade, so far this year, point conclusively to lower prices for fuel in 1870. There are givings-out of a general strike by the workmen on the 1st of March, in order to lessen the supply and by this means put up prices. Such a movement while Congress is in session, and the subject of the tariff under consideration before it, would be a little hazardous, and we hardly think the representatives of the miners, who are, in the main, intelligent men, will permit them to be so imprudent as to carry out any such purpose just now. Schuylkill coal is now selling in the cars at Port Carbon at $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75 ℔ gross ton for the three sizes, chesnut, stove and egg coal. Lehigh coal at Elizabethport and Port Johnson is quoted at $5 25 for chestnut, $5 50 for broken and egg, and $6 25 for stove and lump. The retail prices of coal in this market are quite unsettled. We last week gave the quotations from the circular of an old established firm at $8 40 for the long ton and $7 50 for the short ton prepared Lehigh coal, delivered. The next day an equally well established firm sent us their quotations, which were $7 50 for the long ton and $6 75 for the short ton, of what they pronounced 'the best quality of Lehigh egg and stove coal.' This shows competition in trade, which is the only sure protection of consumers. The best qualities of Schuylkill, or soft anthracite coal, sell in this market at from fifty cents to one dollar per ton lower than Lehigh, or hard anthracite coal. There is a movement among companies and large individual operators, who have heretofore confined their transactions to the shipping of coal, to enter into the retail trade, the better to compete with the New-York companies who are thus covering all the departments of the trade. The Reading Railroad Company is adding materially to its steam navigation, and will, the current year, control a much larger portion of the road's coal tonnage all the way to a market for consumption than ever heretofore. In this it will be the better able to meet the competition of those companies carrying from other coal regions, and so protect the coal producers of the Schuylkill regions."

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A careful examiner of the report just issued by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will arrive at the following conclusion: During the past year, owing to the delay in completing several connecting lines, added to the obstruction to travel and business of the road occasioned by the work of altering the grades, the earnings have been much less than was anticipated, and to the latter cause is ascribed a very large increase in operating expenses. The estimates for the current year are as follows:

Surplus from 1869	$191,455 34
Surplus for 1870	820,000 00
Total	$1,011,455 34
Dividend on stock of 10 per cent.	800,000 00
Balance to 1871	$211,455 34
Net earnings for 1871	1,028,280 00
Total	$1,239,735 34
Dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital increased by a stock dividend of 50 per cent. to represent lands sold	1,200,000 00
Balance	$39,735 34

As the directors propose to issue to creditors 8 per cent. bonds free of Government tax, convertible in July, 1871, for about $1,800,000, and to stockholders $1,200,000, the advantage to the takers of these bonds being very great without the privilege of the stock dividend, it is to be presumed that the directors will declare such dividend prior to the time when these bonds may be converted, or early in 1871.

Subsequently to the 1st July, 1871, when the $4,000,000 new bonds are converted into stock, there will be stock $16,000,000. As by the sale of lands and conversion of bonds the entire debt will have been liquidated, and other property of the Company producing a fair increase, the net receipts may be estimated at $2,000,000, or more than sufficient for dividends of 12 per cent. of the increased capital.

As numerous connecting lines are brought into working condition, and the trade to the Pacific grows in magnitude, and the country along the line of the road becomes thickly settled, the receipts must largely increase, and this road become one of the most profitable in the country.

The stockholders may reasonably expect 5 per cent. in July next, 5 per cent. in January, 50 per cent. stock dividend in 1871, and 10 to 12 per cent. on the increased capital thereafter, with much larger dividends in prospect.

From sale of lands, &c., the Company can compute a surplus of about 70 per cent.

The foregoing are the conclusions which a not over-sanguine stockholder must arrive at upon examining the report.

The bonds now offered are so favorable an investment that no stockholder will hesitate to take his proportion. If he has not himself the money to invest, he will find many willing to take the bonds off his hands at a premium.

N. H. W.

Reading Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The pamphlet report of the Reading Railroad Company for the year that has just closed is now published, and we present to your readers the following abstract of its figures:

The coal tonnage reached the enormous aggregate of 4,239,000 tons, and their present equipment will enable them to transport over 6,000,000 tons if the trade should justify it; and in 1870 it is proposed to increase the rolling stock to a capacity of 140,000 tons a week, or over 7,000,000 tons per annum, thus providing for the large annual increase of the consumption of the country of which this road will have at least its full share. The earnings of the road for 1869 were:

From travel		$1,184,008 33
From merchandise freight		1,579,622 53
From freight on coal		8,346,240 15
From miscellaneous		98,512 17
Total receipts		$11,208,381 18
Operating expenses, including renewal fund, dumpage and all repairs		6,809,453 18
Net receipts for 1869		$4,398,928 00
Interest for 1869	$484,303 08	
Sinking fund	68,600 00—	552,903 08
Net earnings, 1869		$3,846,024 97
New work, bridges, sidings, depots, &c.		569,105 78
Dividend fund, 1869		$3,276,919 19
Balance reserve fund, 1868		505,181 21
Total		$3,782,100 40
From this amount two semi-annual dividends of 5 ℔ cent. each, one in stock and the last in cash, have been declared, which, with the United States tax, amount to		3,158,357 08
Leaving a reserved fund, to be applied to future dividends		$623,743 32

The managers have decided on a policy of cash dividends hereafter, and have negotiated at par without commission $5,000,000 of bonds to be taken as wanted, which will supply all the funds needed for several years to complete the lateral and other roads now under contract and to equip the whole line for any demands of the trade.

The net earnings for seven years past have averaged over 16 per cent. on the present stock of the road; over $7,000,000 of net earnings having been charged off as a precautionary measure during that time. And with all the new facilities of the Company and the growing trade, the managers, we are assured, feel confident that the stock may be relied on hereafter as at least a 10 per cent. investment.

K. T.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	8	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	1,283
Cotton, bales	2,649	Beef, pkgs.	462
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	27	Cutmeats, pkgs.	267
Eggs, bbls.	332	Stearine, pkgs.	18
Flour, bbls.	5,690	Tallow, pkgs.	57
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,030	Butter, pkgs.	1,518
Cornmeal, bags	2,280	Cheese, pkgs.	142
Wheat, bushels	2,900	Lard, pkgs.	532
Corn, bushels	4,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,585
Malt, bushels	1,160	Tobacco, hhds.	18
Barley, bushels	5,005	Tobacco, pkgs.	17
Oats, bushels	5,150	Molasses, bbls.	200
Beans, bushels	256	Rice, pkgs.	145
Hops, bales	61	Starch, pkgs.	850
Hides, No.	715	Wool, bales	383
Hides, bundles	10	Whisky, bbls.	480
Leather, sides	15,394		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Regia*, for Antwerp—200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 324 bbls. Resin, 129 pieces Oak Timber, 22,777 gallons Refined Petroleum, 12,000 staves, 58½ tons Logwood.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—7,994 bushels Wheat, 180 bbls. Resin, 1 case Dutch Metal, 50 cases Oil Peppermint, 3 cases Rubber, 38 bales Tobacco, 17 hhds. Tobacco, 77 cases Tobacco, 778 bales Cotton, 325 tcs. Beef, 16 cases Cedar Wood, 16,149 lbs. Bacon, 350 boxes Bacon, 10,019 lbs. Tallow, 128 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 6 bales Skins, 77 casks Barks, 30 boxes Extract Dyewood.

By the steamship *Endeavor*, for Hong Kong—646 pkgs. Ginseng, 89 casks Condensed Milk, 11,600 gals. Petroleum, 42 cases Clocks, 575 Oars, 3 boxes Machinery, 2 cases Sewing Machines, 1 case Whips, 2 bundles Twine, 50 bales Oakum, 50 cases Kerosene, 9 pkgs. Carriage Ware, 61 cases Varnish, 17 cases Furniture, 5 cases Asphaltum, 6 cases Corn, 13 cases Pressed Meats, 4 pkgs. Glassware, 2 boxes Astronomical Instruments, 2 casks Lamps, 290 boxes Spirits Turpentine, 100 boxes Candles, 25 bbls. Pitch, 50 bbls. Resin, 1 box Soap, 41 pkgs. Dried Apples, 1,642 pkgs. Drugs, 4 pkgs. Type, 2 cases Leather, 48 bales Cotton Duck, 7 cases Oil Cloth, 2 cases Corn Starch, 206 pkgs. Beef, 62 pkgs. Pork, 12 Trucks, 2 cases Plated Ware, 2 cases Matches, 55 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 3 casks Ship Chandlery, 50 pkgs. Bitters, 29 pkgs. Butter, 332 lbs. Cheese, 3 pkgs. Wine, 2 cases Cranberries, 5 pkgs. Ham, 4 pkgs. Tongue, 6 pkgs. Mackerel, 8 pkgs. Hardware, 6 Cabooses, 4 rolls Matting, 30 kegs Nails, 476 tons Coal, 21 pkgs. Brooms, 64 cases Lampblack.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at a shade easier prices. Sales, 1,162 bales for immediate delivery, including 602 bales to spinners, 153 bales to shippers, 107 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. Also, 1,900 bales for forward delivery, including 350 bales basis Low Middling, February, 24c.@24⅛c.; 400 bales do., March, 24⅛c.@24¼c.; 800 bales do., April, 24½c.@25c.; 100 bales do., May, on private terms; 100 bales do., May, 25¼c.; 150 bales do., June, 25½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22½	22¾	23	23¼
Good Ordinary	23½	23¾	24	24¼
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25	25¼
Middling	25¼	25½	25¾	26
Good Middling	26¼	26½	26¾	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,649
Receipts last week	18,576
Receipts the preceding week	19,187
Receipts since Sept. 1	429,441
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	778
Exports since Sept. 1	189,473
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	62,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy since our last. The inquiry has been mainly for the low and medium grades, in a jobbing way, at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 50@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 35; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 35@$5 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 40 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$4 85
Extra State	5 00@ 5 85
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 90@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 45@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	5 00@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$10 for good Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4@$4 85 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal rules quiet at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been dull and heavy at from $2 25@$2 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet. The offerings of prime qualities have not been large, but the demand has been limited, shippers and millers having been buying very sparingly. Prices have been depressed, however, and somewhat irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 48; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 27, chiefly Amber, at $1 25½ for very choice in store, and $1 27 for prime carloads, delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 20, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 16@$1 18½, the latter for prime Milwaukee, delivered; White Genesee at $1 40@$1 50; and White California on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been quoted about steady, but has been rather slow of sale. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 04 in store; 88c.@93c. for New do.; 93c.@$1 03 for Yellow; 95c.@$1 03 for White Jersey, Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive, and somewhat nominal, at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in slack demand, but held with firmness; 3,450 bushels sold, including prime two-rowed State at 95c.; four-rowed do., $1 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull at from $1@$1 20 ℔ bushel; sales, 1,850 bushels. Oats have been in reduced supply and quoted firmer in price, but have been without activity; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store; 60c.@61c. for White Ohio, in small lots; 59c.@62c. for State, from track and delivered; 50c.@58c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ℔ bushel. The export clearances have been 7,994 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in pretty fair demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been slow of sale, but steady in price. We quote: New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ℔ lb. Receipts to-day, 61 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather more sought after and quoted firm, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middles, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Roughs, all weights, 28c.@32c. ℔ lb. The receipts since our last have been 15,394 sides.

MOLASSES—There has been only a very light jobbing business reported, without further change in prices. We quote: Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c., ℔ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	38c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@45c.	....
English Islands	....	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	....	60c.@77c.

NAVAL STORES—A moderately active business has been reported in Resin at, however, rather less buoyant rates. Sales 1,650 bbls. Common to good Strained at $2 12½@$2 20; 1,500 bbls. do., free on board, at Wilmington, on private terms; 235 bbls. do. at $2 37½@$2 85 ℔ 280 lbs. The export clearances were only 454 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet at about previous figures: 80 bbls. sold at 48c., and 100 cases at 58½c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49½c. ℔ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 12½@$8 26 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $3@$4 25. Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request as a rule, including Crude Whale at 70c.@82½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 47½; Red Oil at 80c.@83c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@95c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 05 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been offered and purchased rather more freely at easier prices; sales 1,000 bbls., in bulk, for forward delivery, at 16c.; 650 bbls. do., for immediate delivery, at 16⅛c.@16¼c.; and 400 bbls., in shipping order, at 21¼c. ℔ gallon. The nominal quotation of lots in shipping order at Philadelphia was 21½c. ℔ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 520 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been more active, but a fraction cheaper under freer offerings, with sales reported here of $1,250 bbls. Standard White, mainly in a jobbing way, at 30⅞c.@31c.; 1,500 bbls. do., April to June delivery, at 30¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., March to June delivery, at about 31c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., March to August delivery, at 31c., ℔ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 29¾c., and 6,000 bbls. do., March to August, at 31c., ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,282 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,730 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 34,877 gallons. Standard White, in cases, has been in light demand, at 37½c.@38c., with sales of 1,000 cases; Prime White, 28½c.@40c., ℔ gallon. Naphtha is in some request, for export, at 11c.@11½c., in bbls., and 17c.@17½c., in cases, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely, and quoted lower on a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 485 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$24 12½ for New Mess; $22 50@$24 for Western Prime Mess; $23 25 for Thin Mess, ℔ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, March, $23 75@$24 [illegible]. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, and quoted down to 11c.@11¾c. for inferior to choice Western, and 12c.@12½c. for City, ℔ lb. Cutmeats are quiet and heavy; sales have been confined to 120 pkgs. at 10¼c.@11¼c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in limited demand at less buoyant rates; sales equal to 125 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 12¾c.@13c., Short Rib at 14¼c.@14½c.; Long Rib at 13¼c.@13½c., ℔ lb. Lard has been in limited request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15½c. for City, and 15⅝c.@15¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ℔ lb.; also 500 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller March part at 16¼c. ℔ lb. Beef has been moderately sought after at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ℔ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30, ℔ tierce; sales 65 tierces. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $28@$32 ℔ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter continues quiet, including State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@45c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ℔ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,518 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 6c.@18c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Family. The receipts of to-day were 142 boxes.

RICE—Has been quite dull at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—The inquiry for all grades has been quite limited, but with less eagerness on the part of holders to realize, prices have been maintained. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 293 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Demerara at from 9¼c.@12¼c.; also, 875 boxes Havana at from 10⅛c.@11⅛c., ℔ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10⅛c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; very good to choice Grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11⅛c., ℔ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10⅝c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10¼c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderately active request, and quoted rather firmer, ranging from 12⅝c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ℔ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 14½c.; Granulated, 14¼c.; Ground, 14¼c.; White A, 13¾c.; Yellow C, 13c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅝c.@10¼c.; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16c.; and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is in less demand at drooping rates; sales 340 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c., chiefly at 98c.@98¼c. ℔ gallon. Receipts, 480 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very limited business has been reported in this line since our last. Room has been in reduced supply, and rates have shown more steadiness, though the offerings of produce have been light. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 1,400 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb; 15,500 bushels Wheat at 3d. ℔ bushel; 335 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ℔ ton; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℔ hhd.; and 200 tierces Lard at 20s. ℔ ton. For Bilboa, direct, an English brig with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum and its products at about 6s. ℔ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a vessel with 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, (reported,) on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Price Current for Monday, Feb 7, reported exclusively for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce Commission Merchants, No. 208 Duane-street, New-York. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—The market for Butter has, during the past week, ruled dull and heavy, with a strong disposition to sell on the part of many receivers. The volume of trade has been light, and except for a strictly extra article prices have ranged at our inside quotations. Our quotations are unchanged.

Extra State, firkins, ℔ lb.	38@40
Good to fine State, firkins, ℔ lb.	35@37
Fair to good State, firkins, ℔ lb.	32@34
Common State, firkins, ℔ lb.	27@30
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	37@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	34@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	30@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	25@28
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ℔ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ℔ lb.	22@28
Fair Western, firkins, ℔ lb.	18@20
Good to prime State Rolls, ℔ lb.	32@34
Good to prime Western Rolls, ℔ lb.	28@32
Common State and Western Rolls, ℔ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ℔ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ℔ lb.	18@23

CHEESE—The transactions in Cheese during the week just closed have been confined to the requirements of local trade, exporters being still out of market, owing to the firmness of holders. We quote:

Extra State Factories, ℔ lb.	17½@18
Fine State Factories, ℔ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ℔ lb.	15½@16
Common State Factories, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ℔ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ℔ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ℔ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ℔ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ℔ lb.	6 @12

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand is good for nice lots of Poultry, and with a light supply offering better prices are obtained. Game is not plenty.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, good to prime, ℔ lb.	21@22
Chickens, good to prime, ℔ lb.	18@20
Ducks, good to prime, ℔ lb.	22@23
Geese, good to prime, ℔ lb.	15@17

GAME.

Grouse, ℔ pair	$1 35@$1 40
Partridge, ℔ pair	1 25@ 1 62
Quail, ℔ dozen	2 50@ 3 00
Venison, Carcass, ℔ lb.	8@ 10
Venison, Saddle, ℔ lb.	14@ 16

EGGS—The demand has been good, but the advance in rates caused by the continued light receipts has checked trade somewhat, as dealers buy sparingly, not being anxious to stock up at present prices.

State and Pennsylvania, fresh, ℔ dozen	32@34
Western, fresh, ℔ dozen	32@33
Canada, ℔ dozen	32@33
Southern, ℔ dozen	32@33

BEANS AND PEAS.—The Bean market is without material change; sales are small, and prices are variable. Peas are quiet and nominally unchanged.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ℔ bushel	$2 50@$2 60
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ℔ bushel	2 20@ 2 30
Beans, Medium, prime, ℔ bushel	1 75@ 1 80
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ℔ bushel	1 25@ 1 50
Beans, Pea, prime, ℔ bushel	2 50@ 2 60
Beans, Assorted, common, ℔ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ℔ bushel	1 20@ ..
Peas, Southern, black eyes, two-bushel bags	4 25@ 4 50

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are dull, with prices favoring buyers. Onions are in full supply, but not much inquired for.

Peach Blows, White, ℔ bbl.	$2 00@$2 25
Peach Blows, Red, ℔ bbl.	1 62@ 1 87
Prince Alberts, ℔ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Dwights, ℔ bbl.	1 62@ 2 00
Buckeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 12@ 1 25
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50
Onions, Yellow, ℔ bbl.	4 00@ 5 00
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	5 00@ 6 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50

FRUITS.—Apples continue firm in price, though sales are not very extensive. Cranberries grow firmer as the stock diminishes.

Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl.	$4 25@$4 50
Apples, Spitzenburgs, ℔ bbl.	4 25@ 4 50
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl.	4 25@ 4 50
Apples, mixed lots, ℔ bbl.	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, common, ℔ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Cranberries, fancy, ℔ bbl.	13 00@14 00
Cranberries, prime, ℔ bbl.	12 00@13 00
Cranberries, good, ℔ bbl.	11 00@12 00

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—Apples are more inquired for, though transactions are light. Peeled Peaches, unless of prime quality, are dull and neglected. Berries are lightly inquired for.

Apples, Sliced, ℔ lb.	11 @12½
Apples, State, good to prime, ℔ lb.	10 @10½
Apples, Western, good to prime, ℔ lb.	9 @10
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ℔ lb.	9 @10
Apples, State and Western, fair, ℔ lb.	7 @ 8
Peaches, Peeled, prime ℔ lb.	19 @20
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14 @16
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ℔ lb.	10 @10½
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, fair to good, ℔ lb.	8 @ 9½
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ℔ lb.	8½@ 9
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, fair to good, ℔ lb.	6 @ 8
Blackberries, ℔ lb.	12 @12½
Raspberries, ℔ lb.	30 @33
Cherries, ℔ lb.	25 @26
Plums, ℔ lb.	24 @25

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	$0 38 @$0 39
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	2 20 @ 2 25
Timothy Seed, ℔ bushel	4 00 @ 4 50
Clover Seed, ℔ bushel	12½ @ 13
Ginseng, Southern, ℔ lb.	75 @ 85
Ginseng, Western, ℔ lb.	65 @ 75
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ℔ lb.	80 @ 85
Broom Corn, Red, ℔ lb.	16 @ 17
Broom Corn, Green, ℔ lb.	17 @ 18
Ashes, Pots, first sorts, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 25 @ 7 50
Ashes, Pearl, first sorts, ℔ 100 lbs.	9 00 @ 9 25
Hops, new prime, ℔ lb.	20 @ 25
Hops, poor to good, ℔ lb.	14 @ 20
Hops, old, ℔ lb.	3 @ 8
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb.	27 @ 30
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb.	24 @ 25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	2 00 @ 2 50

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

At Communipaw Market this morning, trade was brisk for good grades of horned Cattle, whilst there was slow sale for inferior animals, and Texans remained undisposed of until quite late in the day. The droves from Texas were very inferior, coarse and poor. Ohio sent up some prime Steers, and Illinois contributed a large quota of fair-class Cattle. Prices quoted were as follows: 17c. ℔ lb.; first quality, 15½c.@16c. ℔ lb.; second quality, 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb.; third quality, 13c.@13½c. Texans sold at from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Highest price quoted, 17c. ℔ lb.; lowest price quoted, 10c. ℔ lb.; this day's average, 15c. ℔ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for W. W. MCILHENEY 187 Texans, light and thin, at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; sold for D. MCPHERSON 51 Illinois, fair lot, from 13c.@14c⅛., ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, sold for selves 87 Illinois, coarse Cattle, from 13¼c.@14c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; again, for selves, 140 Illinois, from fair to prime, from 15c.@17c., ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, for E. L. ROUSE, 87 Illinois, from common to good, from 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. W. GILLETT & CO. sold for selves 67 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ℔ lb., average weight 7 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for G. KAIRNS 103 Ohio Steers, fair lot, from 13c.@15½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. J. H. DALBEY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 63 Illinois good Cattle, from 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. R. MURRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 82 Illinois fair Cattle from 14c.@15½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 70 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for C. G. BRIGGS, 51 Illinois common heavy Cattle, from 13c.@14¼c. ℔ lb., weight from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 170 Texans, poor and thin, at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; also, for same, 103 Illinois coarse Cattle, with a good top, from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; also, for ALEXANDER & CO., 131 Illinois fair Cattle, from 14c.@15c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, for same, 192 Illinois; in this lot 60 tops went from 15½c.@16½c. ℔ lb., balance sold from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., average weight 8 cwt. of first lot, 7¼ cwt. of balance.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by BILLIS & PIDCOCK, for week ending Feb. 5, 1870: 3,353 Sheep; price received, $27,315 57; range of prices, 5¼c.@7c. Weekly report of Sheep sold by KASS & HOUVER, for week ending Feb. 7, 1870: 3,145 Sheep; price received, $22,563 49; range of prices, 5¼c.@7c. ℔ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

Weekly report of Hogs sold by MOS. BRIDE & BARTLETT, for week ending Feb. 5, 1870: 373 Dressed Hogs, average weight 169 lbs. ℔ head, at $12 61 ℔ cwt. City-dressed Hogs sold at 12¼ ℔ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs sold at 11¼c. ℔ lb. The Hogs on sale this day, prime grades, chiefly from Ohio.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards week ending Feb. 5, 1870: 2,213 head of horned Cattle, 4,419 Hogs, 12,349 Sheep—arrived in 227 cars. There were slaughtered at same yards during same week, 410 head of horned Cattle, 4,209 Hogs, 5,570 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,772 head of horned Cattle, 2,328 Hogs, 2,431 Sheep—arrived in 150 cars.

CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street.—Weekly report of sales in same yards: 600 Sheep, Ewes sold at 5c. ℔ lb., Wethers at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 17 Beeves from [illegible]; 21 Cows and Calves at $60, [illegible]; 33 Veals from [illegible] ℔ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Leading characters by Mrs. Howard Paul and Messrs. Guerettl and Girrebeuck.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS. (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—PILGRIMS OF LOVE. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

HALL OF THE Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, "THE WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD." By Professor Rohde.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the French Chambers a debate on the subject of the contemplated arrest of M. Rochefort arose yesterday, in which one member argued against the arrest as a wrong to the constituents of Rochefort. The views of the Government were sustained. M. Rochefort refuses to surrender himself a prisoner under the recent sentence of fine and imprisonment, informing the French ministers that they must use force to take him....The new postal arrangement with the United States, published in France, relates only to prepaid matter. Rumors of the illness of the Prince Imperial were current in Paris yesterday....The Indo-European telegraph is complete from London to India....The British Parliament reassembles to-day....The treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish American Republics, it is said, will be signed immediately....The propriety of discussing the proposed dogma of infallibility at the present time will soon be discussed in the Ecumenical Council.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Conkling and Fenton for another constitutional amendment granting female suffrage. Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature were received giving notice of the acceptance of the conditions imposed by Congress, and the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Pension Committee reported adversely to the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Among the bills introduced was one to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel from New-York City to the New-Jersey shore opposite. Several important bills were reported in regard to steamship and railway lines, and one chartering the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company, and to provide for detailing Government vessels to aid the enterprise. Considerable discussion ensued upon the bill reported regulating Congressional recommendations to office, but no action was taken. Mr. Conkling made a long speech on the Census bill, and was followed by Mr. Sumner. The debate was interrupted by a message from the House, announcing the decease of Representative Hoag; and, after remarks by Messrs. Thurman and Sherman, and the passage of resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, among the bills introduced were the following: To aid steamship construction by allowing drawback duties on materials used; modifying the present law in the postage of both newspapers and letters; for a metrical system of coinage; for a uniform railway gauge; to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau; and to make the compensation of females in the Government employ equal to that received by males in like positions. The resolution of Mr. Marshall, in regard to constitutional taxation, offered a week ago Monday, was brought up and then tabled by a vote of 89 to 77. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported, and made the special order for Friday. Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, announced the death of his colleague, Thuman H. Hoag, and brief speeches were made in honor of the deceased by Messrs. Bingham and Woodward. The usual resolutions were also adopted, and a Committee appointed to accompany his remains to Ohio. At 3 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Both branches of the State Legislature met last night, and held brief sessions. In the Senate a bill was introduced to amend the charter of the City of Utica, and in the House, one to abolish corporal punishment in the State prisons, and to regulate the conduct of convicts. In Committee of the Whole various bills were advanced.

Peter T. Washburn, Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in Woodstock yesterday morning at the age of 55 years.

The old Board of Directors of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company were yesterday reëlected unanimously at Providence, R. I.

A Nashville dispatch says no freights for points beyond Chattanooga are taken, in consequence of a freight blockade at the latter city.

Four Americans, residents of this City, were fired upon yesterday in the streets of Havana by a Spaniard, and one, Isaac Greenwall, killed, and two, Henry K. Foster and Hugh Johnson, seriously wounded. The authorities are said to be using every effort to arrest and punish the assailant. The outrage has been officially communicated to our Government, and inquiry is to be made into the matter.

The health of ex-Senator Grimes, who is in Europe, is said to be rapidly declining, instead of improving.

The President yesterday nominated Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of New-Jersey, and Judge William Strong, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The steamship *Ontario* was sold by auction yesterday in Boston, for $250,000, to satisfy the claims of bondholders. The purchasers are J. W. Balch and Nathan Crowell.

The residence of Colonel W. Dwight, formerly that of the late Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was burned on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insured for $64,000.

In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, decision was given in the case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, sustaining the decision of the inferior Court that debts contracted before the enactment of the Legal-tender law cannot be paid with "legal-tender" notes.

LOCAL

Yesterday, Judge Bedford denied a motion made by District-Attorney Garvin for the transfer of the McFarland murder case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. After the decision had been rendered one of the counsel for the prisoner informed Recorder Hackett that the case would be ready for trial in five weeks', or possibly in four weeks' time.

The Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of life insurances, held a session in this City yesterday and took the testimony of two officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

No. 273 Water-street, well known as Kit Burns' Rat Pit, was dedicated yesterday as the "Water-street Mission and Home for Fallen Women." Bishop Janes and Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., delivered addresses on the occasion.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for the February Term, opened yesterday, Judge Ingraham presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn in, and charged on the usual topics.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Comptroller to transmit the City Budget, as prepared by him, to the Legislature. The Comptroller was authorized to purchase, for $15,000, the premises No. 11 Oak-street, for Police purposes.

An examination held yesterday afternoon at the Tombs, by Surgeon-General Hammond, Dr. Beach and Dr. Neallis, to ascertain the mental condition of John Reynolds, resulted in their pronouncing a unanimous opinion as to his perfect sanity.

Congressional Barter and Sale.

The *World* is pleased to see that General Slocum, whom it makes haste to announce as a "Democrat," has succeeded in calling the attention of Congress to the discreditable conduct of certain "greedy," but as yet unknown members, who make merchandise of cadetships at the Military Academy, West Point, and the Naval Academy, Annapolis. And the matter having been promptly taken up, and a thorough investigation ordered, the *World* is further of opinion that there can be no great difficulty about obtaining "specific evidence," nor any doubt that the offending parties, when discovered, "should be expelled from their seats in the House." A light penalty, indeed, for the grave offence charged. But the *World*, though so careful to remind its readers that it was a "Democrat" who suggested this investigation, altogether forgets to mention that the House of Representatives, which was so prompt to order it, is Republican out and out. Let that pass, however, for the present. And now a few words as to the charge itself.

General Slocum bases his action wholly upon an anonymous advertisement in the New-York Times of Feb. 2, which reads as follows:

> "United States Naval Academy.—Vacant cadetship to be filled before June. Parties of means address Congressman, Box No. 147 *Times* Office. Also, West Point vacancy."

We do not suppose that any man in his sober senses really believes that a Congressman would deliberately advertise himself, as above, or proclaim to all the world that such patronage as he could control was for sale to the highest bidder. Yet General Slocum's evidence "hath this extent, no more." But he is sustained by the immaculate Fernando Wood, who professes to have seen and been shocked by a similar advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper. Lastly, Mr. Scofield, Republican, from Pennsylvania, whom the *World* does not notice, quoted two newspapers, published in the western part of the Keystone State, as authority for the statement that some member from that State "had sold one of these appointments for $500;" and, "as a matter of course, the whole delegation from Pennsylvania was anxious to have this investigation."

This, to be sure, though not quite "evidence," is somewhat more specific than the anonymous advertisement; and if the "two newspapers" cited would name the member whom they charge with this offence, as well as the party to whom the sale was made, a very short time would suffice to probe the matter to the bottom. But there is one more specification to which we must refer, as holding out, if sustained, the promise of yet more satisfactory results than following up the anonymous advertisement in the Times, or the vague charge of the two Pennsylvania newspapers, would seem likely to yield. Mr. Woodward, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, in supporting General Slocum's resolution, is thus quoted by the Press:

> "A lady of the highest respectability in his district had informed him, just before he left home for Congress, that she had received a letter from a member of Congress, offering to place her son at the West Point Academy for $2,500. He had asked her the name of that member, but she could not give it to him *at that moment*, but would furnish him with the letter. *She had not done so, however*," &c.

It seems a little singular that the lady could not remember the name of the member of Congress who had made her such an offer; and scarcely less so that she has thus far failed to furnish the letter embodying this notable proposition. But, waiving these minor objections to Mr. Woodward's "evidence," here at least is a distinct, specific, tangible allegation. Mr. Woodward vouches for his witness as "of the highest respectability." The lady positively avers that a member of Congress has offered, in so many words, to sell her a West Point cadetship for $2,500. Nay, more; she claims to possess, and volunteers to furnish, the letter conveying this offer. With such points before them, the Committee on Military Affairs, who are charged with this investigation, can speedily make a case. Let them call upon Mr. Woodward for his highly respectable witness. Let them cite the lady to appear before them, or at least furnish the name of the member who offered, for $2,500, to sell her a cadetship for her son. Above all, let her be required to produce, without fail, the letter which contained this offer. Less than this, where the specification in support of so grave a charge is thus precise, will hardly be accepted by the Committee. Less than this, supposing Mr. Woodward to be properly jealous of the honor of the delegation to which he belongs, and of the House in which he occupies a seat, will scarcely be proffered by that gentleman. And less than this, after all that has been said in Congress and by the Press will assuredly fail to satisfy the great body of the public, irrespective of party, who still believe that honesty, not knavery, is the prevailing characteristic of their Senators and Representatives. Let us say, in conclusion, that while we attach very little significance to the advertisement in the Times, and not much consequence to the averments of the two Pennsylvania newspapers, we *do* confess to some curiosity as to what Mr. Woodward's highly respectable witness will say; or whether she will still remain oblivious of her Washington correspondent's name and persistent in the omission to produce his letter. Should such unhappily be the upshot of the whole business, we shall be driven with Betsey Prig in the memorable case of Sairey Gamp's confidential friend, Mrs. Harris, to the same emphatic conclusion that "There aint no sich person."

The New Charter.

Mr. Beecher once said in a sermon, referring to the stages of a noble human life, that it does not reach its altitude by a uniform ascent, but sometimes rises and sometimes falls, though its result shows that the upward force is most powerful. He further declared that even the saints reach heaven, not by straight lines of advance, but along a series of zig-zags to its very gates. How, then, can we hope that the civic growth of a great community will be more fortunate? And if, at times, we find ourselves on the descending plane, and hear the victorious shouts of the enemies of morality and order, and see in the distance the yawning gulf of anarchy and violence, may we not hope the ascending plane is near, and will soon carry us higher than ever before?

Governor Hoffman and Mayor Hall, by association and education naturally belong to those who wish to have this City governed from above, and not from below—who support what morality, right, education, order and taste demand in a City charter and City ordinances, and not what is claimed by caucus politicians, ignorance and lawlessness. If they ever consort with, or yield to these classes, people naturally wonder what has swayed them. In a speech made at Albany, in November last. Governor Hoffman said: "We propose to use the Legislature to promote the interest of the mass of the people—we propose to give the people self-government and to restore the rights of localities." In his speech at the last New-England dinner Mayor Hall promised, very significantly, that such a Government should be put in force in this City, by the party in power, as by the next anniversary would command the applause of even such Puritans as were there assembled. It was not easy to decide in what sense to accept such assuring and prophetic declarations. If reference were made to the system in force during the period that immediately preceded the reign of Tammany,—the system which gave us the *Jack Falstaff* Police,—which, under Mayor Wood, barricaded the City Hall,—which gave us a Board of Health whereof the Health Wardens were principally keepers of corner groggeries,—which now gives us our Judges and Sheriffs, our dilapidated piers and markets, our filthy streets and Fifth-avenue pavement;—if this was the kind of system referred to, it was easy to see that the promise must be taken in the strictly democratic sense, and that only Tammany eyes and Tammany ears could derive much consolation from it. If, on the other hand, a return was foreshadowed to the period when a property qualification gave eminent citizens to the Common Council—when James Kent was Recorder, when De Witt Clinton was Mayor, when Jones and Ogden were Assemblymen, when Duer and Oakley and Hoffman were on the Bench—when the Sheriff, the Coroner, the Judges, the Justices, and the Mayor even, were all appointed officers;—it would render it proper to remind the Governor and the present Mayor that no Mayor even, of this City, and much less Sheriff or Police Justice, was ever elected, and so far as we know ever dishonored the City, till after the inauguration of the system which the party with which those officers are identified is now endeavoring to restore.

If these promises and prophecies were to be taken in any other sense, we could only refer to them as indicating a self-sacrificing resolution of making the attempt to give this City such a charter as its suffering poor, its spirit of charity and benevolence, its vast wealth, great intelligence and national importance so much need and demand. Such an attempt would of course require that all ideas of mere party supremacy and gain should be discarded, that the minority should be represented, that removals from office should be for good cause only, that the theory and provisions of the charter should be such as to put upright and intelligent men in office, and give them such a firmness and length of tenure that they could not be dictated to by the most vicious and worthless class, nor be put in peril of removal by any Deputy Sheriff or ring-politician who had set the law at defiance.

But it is useless to speculate about this language of the Governor or of the Mayor. The charter submitted—of course not without their consent—by Mr. Frear, the author of the "Tar and Tammany" pavement on Fifth-avenue, has removed all doubts, and in its provisions the people of this City may read their sad and certain doom for a few years to come. We think they will, as certainly find in it the causes of an indignation, a discontent, a disgust, a dishonor and an insecurity of person and property which before many years will inspire an effort that will carry them again up out of the "slough of despond," which they must now enter for a season, into the clear light and enjoyment of a rational municipal government. We have considered this charter in its spirit, scope and details, and we warn our readers that it is a calamity to be dreaded,—a disgrace to its authors and to the City of New-York, and a crime against civilization and municipal order. It will recoil on the party that shall put it in force, and, if we do not greatly mistake, will combine the conservative elements that demand something better in municipal rule, so strongly that the ties of party will be disregarded.

The two best features of the new charter are the extension of the term of the Mayor to four years and the election of the Aldermen by general ticket. But it is painful to think that the former provision is condemned by an influential evening journal, which strangely enough looks for security to the turmoil and fraud of an annual Tammany election; and that the latter can only result in totally excluding from representation in the Board of Aldermen the entire body of thirty-seven thousand Republican voters in the City! Much has been said about simplifying the City Government, and State Commissions have been opposed on the ground that they made the Government complicated. Yet this new charter, while it leaves several minor boards and commissions in existence, such as the Harbor Commission, &c., provides for eleven new boards, besides that of which the Mayor is the centre. The provisions, moreover, are so loosely and hastily drawn that the most serious uncertainty and litigation will be sure to follow their enactments.

A proper charter for this City is most difficult to prepare, and should be the work of months; and the draft of this one ought to have been printed long ago, and submitted to experienced men in every department of the City Government. And, even after this, it should not go into effect in less than six months after its enactment. But this production—drawn in the murky light of a party bonfire, and conceived on the theory that to the victor belongs the spoils,—comes to light first in the middle of a session, when adequate discussion is impossible, and when its passage is accepted as a foregone conclusion before it has been seen by the public eye. In addition to all this, it is to take effect immediately. In the twinkling of an eye, upon its passage, the Central Park, which men of taste and intelligence appointed by the State have been so many years in preparing for us, is to pass into the custody of those who have had care of the shocking streets by which we reach it. The Croton Aqueduct Department, with all its works of taste and utility, erected and preserved by another Commission, goes under the sway of men who have never used its advantages in cleansing the streets and markets under their rule. The Board of Excise, which in three years has collected more than $4,000,000 for charity and for payment of the municipal debts, which has relieved the terrors of the hours between midnight and morning, and kept drunkenness from the streets on the Sabbath, will surrender to that authority which has not collected so much money nor done so much for order and decency and morality by the use of the excise power, since the beginning of the century. The independent Police Department, which has given us a disciplined and uniformed force, in place of a vagabond band of ragamuffins, who were the tools of desperate politicians, will yield obedience to that power which demands free rum and free voting, and gives us Police Justices that regularly set free full one-half of all the villains the Police properly arrest. The paid Fire Department, which has in so short a time given us a quiet, orderly, efficient and uniformed body of trusty firemen, in place of the howling rowdies and vagrant boys that made night hideous, and often added perils to conflagration, will surrender its functions to the authorities over which the patient and expensive efforts of the insurance companies gained so splendid a victory at its creation. For the same Tammany Senator who like a paid advocate resisted that reform, is still a Tammany representative at Albany, ready to shout at the new triumph of disorder which will compel this battle of civilization to be fought over again. The Board of Health, which succeeded the most disgraceful sanitary organization that ever existed in a great commercial city,—which in less than four years of its existence has secured for its administration the respect of all similar bodies in every part of the civilized world,—which has in trying periods stood as a rock of safety between the City poor and fearful pestilence,—which has removed a hundred and forty slaughter houses, with perils and nuisances innumerable, from the densely populated portions of the City,—this Board is to give place to those who supported an administration, which robbed the sick poor and disgraced the good name of this City under the official designation of Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens!

Our readers know, and the authors of this new charter know, that the State Commissions came into existence because the people could not, and would not, longer endure the abuses and tyranny of municipal rule put over them by party majorities, regardless of any minority interests whatever. They know that the portion of the municipal administration under these Commissions, as compared with that left to the Mayor and Common Council, is as the Central Park to West Washington Market, as an oasis to a desert, as fraud and extravagance to honor and fidelity, as vulgarity and disorder to taste, intelligence and order. They know that, whereas the parts of the general administration of which the City has had charge have been disgraced by all sorts of peculation, from thousands of dollars out of a corporation manual to hundreds of thousands out of a Court House,—that, on the other hand, the authors of this charter cannot fix one credible charge of fraud or one dollar of loss, in respect of the millions of the public money collected and expended by the several Commissions to which we have referred. They know that, while in all these Commissions men of honor, high intelligence, disinterested public spirit, and scientific attainments have labored in the public service, and have creditably filled nearly all the subordinate places,—as respects most places left to the City to fill, they have been secured by a very inferior class of men. The plain fact is, that this charter is dictated from the lower strata of society, and is against the wishes of eighteen out of every twenty men in this City of the social position and the education of the Mayor and Governor. The Tammany rabble demand this charter; all who profit by lawlessness and social demoralization demand it; every old demagogue, and every young demagogue, who will compromise his conscience for a vote, demand it. But the intelligent, sober and industrious of our citizens are as a body against it.

Nor do we believe the more enlightened and sagacious Democratic leaders desire this charter, or think it will extend their sway in this City. But they have, in order to get votes, encouraged such senseless and unfounded denunciation of the State Commissions by the rabble, that now the masses of Tammany voters cannot be controlled. They demand the spoils and the fulfillment of past promises. Hence the leaders cannot do as they desire, by filling the existing Commissions with their own men, and making some of the local officers members, and thus avoiding a barbarous revolution. So, even Mayor Hall is made to yield that Police bill of which he is the author, and everything is to be struck down at a blow.

The ordinances of the Common Council are to carry dismay and disorder everywhere. Every limb and fibre of the City Government is to be cast into the Tammany cauldron. Everything is to be at the mercy of the Democratic majority. Not a Republican is to be in the Board of Aldermen, by which every nomination is to be confirmed. That party which, polling 37,000 votes, possesses far more than one-half the wealth and seven-tenths of the men of education and high moral worth in the City, is ignored, and practically deprived of all opportunity of acting, or even of being heard, in the City Councils. This charter, in fact, is the most insolent, barbarous, and dangerous law ever proposed for this City. It puts in jeopardy everything that all the best of our citizens hold most dear; and they will deserve their fate if they do not from this time organize and act together to avert the common peril.

Dust and Death.

The inhabitants of this City, and especially those whose unpleasant doom it is to live in Fifth-avenue, will be thrown into no little agitation if they read the report of a lecture recently delivered in England by Professor Tyndall. It must have occurred to almost everybody, at some time or other, that we cannot inhale the dust which we constantly see in the air without injury to our constitutions. The human lungs form a very delicate piece of machinery, and in this City it is put to unusually severe tests. For the last few months the dust from the celebrated "Fiske" pavement has rolled over the entire City in poisonous clouds. The petitioners who recently addressed the Legislature for relief were strictly within the truth when they said that this dust had produced a great deal of illness and disease. The other day a band of men might have been seen breaking up the pavement in Fifth-avenue. The street was enveloped in what seemed a dense fog, for no one had the sense to sprinkle the road well with water while the men were at work. Now, Dr. Tyndall has proved that there is the closest possible connection between dust and epidemic diseases. It must be amazing to our Street Contractor to think that half a dozen epidemics are not raging at this moment in our midst.

A ray of sunshine across a shaded room instantly reveals a line of dust. The particles glitter in the light, and are more or less dense according to the state of the atmosphere. This was the phenomenon which attracted Professor Tyndall's attention. He first tried to find out what the dust really was, and, after several experiments, he proved that it was organic matter. "It only needs a sufficiently powerful beam to make the air appear as a semi-solid rather than a gas." Unless we were to breathe through a handful of cotton wool, we could not avoid taking large quantities of the dust into our lungs. On this principle, says Professor Tyndall, the physician puts his handkerchief to his mouth in a contagious atmosphere, and breathes through that. He thus keeps back the floating germs. A cotton wool respirator is the surest safeguard against contracting disease, and Professor Tyndall is even of opinion that in consumption, and pulmonary complaints generally, this respirator may be found to abate irritation, and perhaps even to arrest decay. "By its means," he says, "so far as the germs are concerned, the air of the highest Alps may be brought into the chamber of the invalid."

This is an interesting suggestion, but unfortunately we cannot all go about the rest of our lives with a respirator on our mouths. And yet it is demonstrated by experiments, which we have not space here to describe, that fatal maladies are undoubtedly introduced into the system by means of dust particles. Here is a very striking passage:

> "As an acorn planted in the soil gives birth to an oak which produces a whole crop of acorns, each of which has power to reproduce its parent tree, and thus from a single seed a whole forest may spring, so a germ of disease planted in a human body grows and shakes abroad new germs which, meeting in other human bodies with their proper food and temperature, finally take possession of whole populations. Thus Asiatic cholera, beginning in a small way in the Delta of the Ganges, spread itself in seventeen years over nearly the whole habitable world. An infinitesimal speck of smallpox virus will develop a crop of pustules, each charged with the original poison."

It needs no argument to prove that if the dust in an ordinary room is injurious to health, the volumes of dust which constantly fill the streets of this City must be infinitely more mischievous. This latter dirt is absolutely charged with organic matter. We see it rising from animal and vegetable deposits which are left for weeks together on the surface of the roads. Is it any wonder that persons of weakly constitution break down under the intolerable strain to which they are subjected? The health of a city depends greatly on its cleanliness—that everybody knows in a general sort of way. But we now are acquainted with the precise method in which health is impaired, every day and every hour, by that neglect of sanitary laws which is one great characteristic of our City. The sickly child stands no chance under such conditions. The waste of life is far greater, even with the strongest of us, than it need be. We can scarcely hope that a consideration of these facts will bring the Street Contractor to our relief. But we may look to the Board of Health, which has frequently done good service before, for some protection. By exposing our danger it will bring public opinion to bear in a more decided form upon a system which enables contractors to pocket thousands upon thousands of dollars, without making even a pretence of doing any work for the money.

The Legal-Tender Act Inoperative in Pre-existing Contracts.

When the Supreme Court affirmed the validity of contracts specifically payable in coin, entered into before the enactment of the Legal-tender law, it was evident that the decision indirectly affected the construction to be put upon all preëxisting contracts. For, prior to the act of February, 1862, gold formed the only legal tender; and promises to pay in "the lawful money of the United States" were as clearly, at the time they were made, promises to pay in coin as though that obligation were explicitly expressed. If specific coin contracts of a date before February, 1862, were not invalidated by the law then enacted, it followed, by a parity of reasoning, that all contracts of the same period were in effect coin contracts, since none else were known or contemplated. Whatever legal technicalities might be found to obstruct the action of this interpretation, logically and morally it appeared clear and decisive.

The judgment pronounced by Chief Justice Chase yesterday is therefore not unexpected. An obligation incurred in 1860, but not maturing until after the passage of the Legal-tender law, the debtor proposed to satisfy by payment in greenbacks at their face-value. The creditor demanded coin or its equivalent, and a Kentucky Court sustained his demand on the ground that the Legal-tender act was unconstitutional. This was the case decided yesterday. A majority of the Supreme Court hold that the act could not affect the tenor of contracts made before its passage—that it was not and could not be retrospective in its operation,—and, as a consequence, that an obligation incurred before its enactment must be satisfied in the only money recognized when the covenant was made.

This decision in no manner involves the constitutionality of the law itself. On that point—the sole point relied upon by the Kentucky Court—Chief Justice Chase and his colleagues are silent. They deal only with the equity of the case, and with the limitation of the period at which the potency of the Legal-tender law began. Inferentially, indeed, their conclusions, like those arrived at in the previous judgment of the same Court, seem to concede its constitutionality. There would be no need for limitations of the scope of the law in respect of time if its constitutionality in regard to a period subsequent to its enactment were not in effect conceded. Nothing whatever has been said or can be fairly inferred, which warrants the opinion that the constitutionality of the law itself is impaired by this judgment.

It is not necessary to discuss the probable effect of the judgment upon unpaid obligations of a date previous to 1862. Of course it will disturb some calculations and materially affect many interests. But those who profess to see in it a pretext for repudiation, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or States, assume a position as mischievous as that of those who would produce financial chaos by decreeing the unconstitutionality of the Legal-tender act. There will be hardship, undoubtedly, and, in some instances, injustice. But the judgment of the Court rests upon an intelligible—if not an agreeable or entirely defensible—principle; the promulgation of which constitutes another reason for the restoration, with all convenient speed, of specie payments. When we get back to a hard cash basis, these conflicts of interest and interpretation will cease,—and not till then.

A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts for "fixing the qualifications of persons selling drugs and medicines." Before anybody can be employed in an apothecary's shop to make up prescriptions or sell drugs, he must have proved his qualifications before a Board of Examiners, or be a graduate of some College of Pharmacy. Imagine such a bill in force here! Half the druggists' shops in the City would be closed, and nobody would be poisoned with the wrong medicine. Many an item of local news would be lost to us. The change is not likely to be made. We shall continue to have the wrong drugs dealt out to us by boys fresh from the streets, or by men who have gone into the business, not because they knew anything about it, but because they have failed in everything else.

Another case has come to light in which a criminal has been allowed to slip through the hands of the law. A man named Denis Harnet almost killed one William Harmon, about two months ago. Suddenly it was discovered that Harnet had been released, without explanation or trial. Captain Jourdan, of the Police force, who seems to be doing as much as one man can to protect the public against the lawless hordes which now infest the City, has demanded some account of his prisoner's escape. The answer is the old one—"Political influence." It is confidently anticipated that when the new charter comes into operation no prisoner will be convicted unless it can be proved that he has voted with the Republican Party.

To-day the British Parliament meets for the dispatch of business. According to Mr Gladstone's circular, "matters of great public moment" will be submitted for consideration at an early day. It may, indeed, be questioned whether, since Simon de Montfort created the first House of Commons, the representatives of the British nation ever had problems of greater moment to solve than those which await them now. As affecting Ireland, the land question is one of the highest importance, and its treatment will vitally affect the land tenure of all the three Kingdoms. It will, in fact, open up the most critical issues that can be raised in any society whose free institutions rest on a basis of feudalism. The education question also imperatively demands attention from the present Parliament. Colonial policy must be settled in a way which will perceptibly influence the future current of English history; and the spirit shown by the representatives of the people in discussing the *Alabama* claims, will inevitably affect the attitude of our own country to the British nation.

It may be open to question whether a stock broker's occupation is the one best suited to women. But, this being a free country, women have a perfect right to go into that line of business if they choose—although no one would think so to judge from the scenes which have lately taken place in Broad-street. Two women have taken an office, and straightway they are insulted in every possible way. Somebody has raked up the incidents of their past lives, and inquired into their characters. Apply these same tests all round and there would be no occasion for uttering a protest. But we are afraid not a few firms would be obliged to put up the shutters and bid good bye to the "Street."

We learn from the *Tribune* that the female students at Bellevue are exposed to "outrageous annoyances" from the students of the other sex. Coarse speeches are addressed to them, notes are put into their hands, and they are pelted with paper balls. The assailants are only a clique, the majority of the students standing aloof from this unmanly and disgraceful persecution. Dr. Wood has appealed to the entire body to protect the ladies, and if that remonstrance does not succeed we shall have to try discipline of a much more severe kind. Perhaps the persons who throw "horribly obscene drawings" at the ladies would like to have their names placed on permanent record in these columns, together with our candid opinion upon their conduct. They will attain to that distinction if they are not careful—and a very pretty testimonial it will be for them to begin their professional careers with.

Rochefort has evidently been stung by the reflections publicly made by some of his colleagues upon the pusillanimity at the great demonstration which followed the funeral of Victor Noir. After making desperate attempts at bravado in the Corps Legislatif, he now completes his character of the political Bombastes by defying the myridoms of the law, whose duty it will be to compel his obedience to the sentence lately passed upon him. It was evidently not without reason that the friendly *Parlement* cautioned him a fortnight ago against the danger of making himself ridiculous. In France nothing is so fatal as ridicule, and it is not improbable that this last stroke will complete the discomfiture of the latest tribune of the people. The cause of neither liberty, order nor decency will suffer by his loss.

The Macon letter which we published yesterday shows very clearly that, though the political wrangle over Georgia is not yet quite ended, in one very practical way the State has been bound to her neighbors and to the Union with "hooks of steel." The railroad men are real reconstructionists. Their aim is to open the channels of direct trade between West and South, and to create a mutuality of aim and interest, and a cordial fellowship in enterprise and ambition, which will render the political troubles a very subordinate affair. With them, the great cities of interest are less Atlanta and Washington than Macon, Brunswick, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville. Their triumph is secured by such exploits as that over which an "excursion party" has just now made merry—namely, that a car loaded in St. Louis may be locked and sealed, to be opened only on the wharf at Brunswick. To so unite railroads that there shall be "no changing cars or breaking bulk," they hold to be a very practical sort of reconstruction; and instead of slavery, the war, and Congress, they find enough to talk about in steam from Brunswick to New-York and to Europe. The ablest and most practical men in the South take part in these new projects. The reorganization of labor, the encouragement of immigration, the development of the material resources of the country, the growth of corn and cotton, the building of railroads and working of mines, these are the subjects on which they believe that the future prosperity of the South depends, and not on the despondency advised by some, or the political trickery counseled by others. We confess that this seems to us also the soundest and most fruitful policy for the hour.

We may all know what will happen to us if we happen to get crushed by a car near the New-Haven Depot. The policeman will run off to ask his superior officer what he ought to do, not dreaming of calling for a surgeon, and we shall be left to die without a hand stretched forth to help us. That is the fate which befell poor Mr. Peyser, as appears from the evidence we print this morning. He was a little deaf, and did not know that the drivers of New-Haven cars make no allowance for human infirmities, but drive over the citizens as the car of Juggernaut used to be driven over Hindoos. Cannot the Democrats give us another railroad or two through our most crowded thoroughfares?

According to a letter which has been published, a most scandalous affair took place near Crampton, Md., last week. Mr. Bly, a farmer, happened to have lodging in his house a school teacher named Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton would probably have been allowed to perform his duties in peace if he had not had the presumption to teach negro children their letters. That was an unpardonable offence. A mob surrounded the Ely farm and called out for the invader of their privileges, exclaiming: "We want to lynch any white man that comes here to teach niggers, when it's against the wishes of the white people in this part." The upshot of it all was that Mr. Hamilton was forced to promise to close the school. Ignorance once more triumphs. Is it too much to hope that there are some citizens of Maryland who will keenly feel the disgrace thus cast by a band of savages on their State?

The President's proclamation, officially publishing the addition to the Chinese treaty, is certainly *pro tanto* a certificate of Mr. Burlingame's treaty-making authority—a matter which has excited so much controversy. In this document Mr. Burlingame is named as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and it is announced by President Grant that its articles have been "duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications exchanged." It is evident, therefore, that this diplomatic action has been submitted to the Emperor of China, and come to the treaty itself, its importance hardly justifies, perhaps, the discussion to which it has given rise. Its purport has long been known, and the official copy discloses that no material new concessions are made by China. So far as privileges are accorded or explanations given, they come mainly from us. Perhaps something is gained in the very mention of China and the United States on equal terms, as modern nations, and in the very discussion of "constructing railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements" in China. It is to be noted, however, that the Emperor "reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions," which is not what a certain class of our diplomatists desire. On the other hand, it is provided that

> "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

With this provision, it is clear that legislation is called for to protect the Chinese on the Pacific from the annoyances to which they are subjected.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

The Grand Opera House was densely crowded last night, and the heart of its enterprising owner must have leaped for joy. Rumor has for some time been busy in reporting the unheard-of splendors of the forthcoming spectacle, and really, in some respects, rumor has this time told no lies. The scenery of "The Twelve Temptations" is exceedingly magnificent, and the mechanical effects produced are, in some instances, novel and costly. In a literary point of view, and as regards structure and human interest, the piece will perhaps compare favorably with the "Black Crook," and its dialogue frequently surpasses for dreary absurdity even the talk of that famous play. The similarity between them is strong, the old drama having slightly the advantage in indecency, and the new one being the stronger in scenic gorgeousness. Both are rich in fiends who cry Ha! ha! and are answered by invisible associates, and both are abundantly peopled with coryphees whose supply of clothes and beauty is equally limited. We do not know that a recital of the story of "The Twelve Temptations" would answer any good purpose, even were we sure of our ability to tell it. A mundane gentleman, ambitious and fond of pleasure, makes the usual bargain with an infernal gentleman, and a chain of perils, joys and penalties is forged, to an accompaniment of very noisy music and highly-colored scenery. The Transformation scene, so called, is equal to anything of the sort we have ever seen, and far superior to the common run of similar ones. Neither for it, however, nor for the many other dazzling shows that precede it is there any artistic *raison d'etre*. The drama is a mere accumulation of color and gilding and sumptuous decoration and glittering light. The ballet, newly imported, we are told, from Paris, includes some strong and graceful dancers, and their part of the work is thoroughly done. As regards the personal charms of these new comers gallantry only allows us to say that opinions may differ. Messrs. TILTON, BONIFACE and BAKER and Mme. PONISI do their utmost with parts that are stupidly conventional, and their various assistants are, generally speaking, quite equal to the work required of them. The management have certainly shown great enterprise in bringing out the spectacle in so lavish a style. The misfortune is that the drama, prodigal as has been the outlay on it, evinces so little taste. The spectator cannot but regret that such a wretched fable, and such dismal and meaningless dialogue, should be embellished in so expensive a manner. Perhaps it does not answer to spend money thus freely on SHAKESPEARE—at least in the absence of an actor sure of his public for the central figure—but there are plenty of fairy tales infinitely better for such a purpose than "The Twelve Temptations," and it is a pity one of them was not selected in preference for such splendid illustration. For all this we would not be understood to withhold abundant praise to the management of the Grand Opera House for their liberal outlay on this piece, and their manifest determination to gain the public suffrage by deserving it. This is the spirit that in the long run always conquers success, and if maintained, will make this theatre among the most popular, as it is already, perhaps, the most beautiful in the Metropolis.

SCHOOL AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A revival of one of ROBERTSON's happiest comedies filled Wallack's Theatre last night, and fairly delighted the audience. "School" fits the company at this house even better than most others of ROBERTSON's pieces, and on this occasion it was so cleverly acted as to justify uncommonly enthusiastic applause. Mr. WALLACK looks so well in blonde hair and moustache as to make the ladies regret his natural ebony locks, and he acts *Poynts* with a grace and nonchalance that are all his own. Miss GERMON is capital in *Naomi Tighe*, and if she would tone down the vigor of her style now and then the merest trifle in the world, she would leave us nothing to desire. Mr. GILBERT looks and acts *Dr. Sutcliffe* with that peculiar finish and thorough gentlemanliness of bearing that are so refreshing, and of which he is so consummate a master. Mr. STODDART apparently does all that man can do with the rather unpleasant part of *Crux*, and Messrs. FISHER and MARLOWE are very acceptable, indeed, in *Farintosh* and *Lord Beaufoy*. To conclude, the minor parts are nicely filled, and the stage is set admirably throughout. The simple truth is, that these comedies of ROBERTSON's are so well acted at Wallack's Theatre that encomiums are only fair as applied to their performance that in ordinary cases would be mere hyperbole. "School" will run every night until further notice, and it richly deserves a protracted run.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

OFFENBACH's opera of "Genevieve de Brabant," was revived at the Theatre Francais last evening, in presence of an audience respectable in appearance and in numbers. The recollection of a protracted run enjoyed by this work at the same house would make iteration of its story as unwelcome to the reader as that of other matter was to *Falstaff* of old. It is OFFENBACH's most successful effort as a vehicle for spectacular display, and his least worthy in respect of musical ideas and their elaboration. The present performance does not quite attain to the perfection of that still remembered, but it is decidedly pleasant to the eye and ear. The characters are acted with spirit, the melodies are agreeably sung, and the scenes the most beautiful ever shown in this City, and the costumes are many and bright. Mrs. HOWARD PAUL's rendering of *Drogan* is intelligent, vivacious and hearty, and quite as satisfactory as that of *la Grande Duchesse*. Mrs. PAUL's command of the French language is so complete that no lack of words hampers the action for a moment, while no continuous mispronunciation brings French gestures and an English accent into collision. The music is of course faultlessly sung. Mme. GUERETTI represents *Genevieve*, and, save in appearance, does not suffer by comparison with her predecessor. *Sifroy* is acted by M. GIRREBEUCK, the effect of whose singing will be heightened by a greater familiarity with the comic resources, slender though they are, of the part. M. DUCHESNE is a boisterous *Charles Martel*; M. FRANCIS a sufficiently idiotic *Narcisse*, and M. EDGARD a *Pitou* whose merit does not reside simply in the possession of ugliness, but in an appreciation of drollery, and in the power of its vocal and facial expression by the means resorted to by a thoroughly proficient comedian. MM. MOREAU and GENOT, and Mlle. BRIOT assume the remaining *rôles*, and a strong and pretty well disciplined chorus executes the concerted most familiar numbers of the opera were cordially applauded, the serenade, the railway chorus, and the song of the gendarmes being repeated in deference to an expressed delight, which seemed to promise the renewal of "Genevieve de Brabant's" lease of theatrical life, for a few nights, at all events.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The performance of "Maritana" by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associates at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, advises us of the approaching inception of a season of English opera in this City. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and company will tenant the Academy of Music in March, and will produce there "The Black Domino," "Der Freischutz" and "The Marriage of Figaro." No good reason exists for regarding these works as English operas, but when we remember that a whole season might be occupied with rehearsals of "The Bohemian Girl," we can afford to disregard the form for the sake of the matter. When the troupe returns to us after great practice in March, we shall be free to exact very excellent representations. Since September they have given about one hundred and fifty entertainments, eighteen of which have occurred in New-York. Mme. PAREPA ROSA and her companions have visited Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Providence, Albany and other cities, and have had genuine success in all. Upward of $70,000 were received in twenty-one nights in Boston, and the pecuniary results elsewhere were almost as satisfactory. To-morrow and Thursday they sing in Newark, and then they proceed to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The season in this City commences at the close of the tour, about the 14th proximo.

LIFE INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee—The Public Excluded—The Testimony.

The Committee appointed by the State Assembly to take testimony on the subject of life insurance in this State, with a view to ascertaining whether any additional legislation is necessary thereon, held a session yesterday at the office of Mr. THOS. C. FIELDS, No. 115 Nassau-street. The Press and public were excluded from the meeting.

Mr. MCCURDY, the Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appeared, accompanied by Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN, the counsel of the Company, and presented the following petition:

To the Committee on Insurance of the House of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, representatives of life insurance and trust companies of the City of New-York, respectfully request that the sessions of your honorable body, at which the affairs of said companies shall be the subject of investigation, may be open to the public; that such companies may be represented by counsel and otherwise; and that the witnesses may be examined in the manner usual in the Courts of justice of this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

F. S. WINSTON, President Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York; and officers of the majority of Insurance companies of the City.

Mr. DEVLIN requested the Committee to inform the companies of their decision as soon as convenient, and was subsequently waited on by Mr. GLEASON and informed that the Committee had determined not to depart from their former resolution. Mr. MCCURDY then asked the privilege of being present during the examination as a representative of his Company, and some time after was informed that the Committee had voted not to admit him.

The first witness examined was Mr. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He testified that he resided at No. 9 Washington-place; his duties are defined in the by-laws of the Company; he audits the quarterly and annual statements; there is an annual statement published; it contains a record of everything up to the day upon which it is published; the land and mortgage department is not under his supervision; it is under the supervision of the President; the counsel employed by the Company are WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON and HENRY E. DAVIS; they are permanent counsel; they do not receive annual salaries; they present a bill for each special service upon which they are employed; had no control over the proxies; the President and Vice-President had; the number of policy holders on the 1st of January was 78,000, in round numbers; he had nothing to do with the agency department; the agents were paid a commission on the business they influenced; the uniform commission of all agents was ten per cent. on the first year's premium, and five per cent. on renewals; the Company's expenses increased for the first few years; for the past four or five years it had been diminishing; the General Agent for the City is JAMES A. LITTLE; he is brother-in-law of the Vice-President; remembers the fact that Mr. WINSTON, formerly Cashier of the Company, had a policy on his life, which the Company purchased; after his death the policy was paid by the trustees for the benefit of the children; that was not the only instance in which the same thing had occurred; he is of opinion that it should only be done in exceptional cases, where there are strong reasons for so doing; the Company sometimes has on hand large amounts of cash outside of the investments, which are deposited in banks and interest allowed upon them; they are under the direction of the President; the necessary safeguards are thrown around the business now, and if additional legislation is obtained it may result in trammeling the business; he is of opinion that competition will regulate the interests of policy holders.

The witness was then requested to furnish the Committee with a report of the amount of money paid to the President, Vice-President and Secretary during the last ten years, and whether by salary, bonuses or dividends; also the amount paid in counsels' fees during the past ten years.

Mr. ISAAC L. LLOYD, chief bookkeeper of the same Company, testified that he resides at No. 120 East Nineteenth-street; the Company do not make any loans, except upon bond and mortgage. Mr. LLOYD was directed to furnish a report of the amount of deposits made during the past two or three years, and in what banks and trust companies the same have been made, the amount of interest received therefrom. Mr. LLOYD stated in his testimony that the Finance Committee of the Company usually directed in what banks and trust companies the deposits should be made.

After Mr. LLOYD's testimony was concluded, the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, and the investigation will probably be continued at Albany.

The Thompson Collection of Paintings—Pictures Sold Yesterday—Prices and Purchasers.

The sale of the Thompson collection of ancient and modern paintings, which for some weeks past has been on exhibition at the art gallery of Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Miner, No. 817 Broadway, was begun yesterday morning. The attendance was large, but the bidding was not at all spirited, and the price at which the works were disposed of was extremely low. At the morning sale 126 paintings were sold, bringing in the aggregate $4,443. The first picture struck off was a landscape by Shattuck, A. D., which was purchased by Mr. Shaw for $8. Three of Bierstadt's works, numbered as follows: 9, "A Castle by Moonlight;" 38, "Twilight View of Boston from the Harbor;" and 59, "A Winter Scene, were purchased in order by Messrs. H. C. Lewis, of Cold Water, Mich.; A. C. Kingsland, broker; and Mealis, the hatter, of this City, for $6, $30, and $17 50 respectively.

The following are the paintings which sold for $100 and upwards, and the names of those purchasing them: No. 34, "Mary, Queen of Scots Accusing John Knox of Treason," by Bromley, William, $200, Mr. Lewis; No. 35, "The Deluge," by Krummer, J., $115, Mr. George Crane; No. 72, "Cawthorpe Oak," by Newnham, (1850,) $107 50, Mr. Eli Robbins; No. 90, "The Watering Place," by Xavery, Jacob, $250, Mr. Eastman; No. 91, "Valley of the Pernigewassett," by Gerry, $400, Mr. Lewis; No. 92, "The Wayside Inn," by Richardson, $155, Mr. Mealis; No. 110, "Ariadne," by Carracci, Annibal, $110, Mr. Townley, of the *Evening Mail*; No. 116, "Portrait of Captain Duffee," by Opie, J., $280, Mr. J. P. Richardson; No. 126, "The Angel Appearing to Hagar in the Wilderness," by Empoli, Jacapo di, $185, Mr. Lewis. This was the last picture of the collection sold at the morning sale, and it was stated that the late Mr. THOMPSON paid for it $300 some fifteen years since. Very many of the paintings were bought by dealers, of which there were a large number present.

At the evening sale the attendance was large, but bidders few. A "Holy Family," by an unknown artist, brought $100; "The Judgment of Paris," by ALBANO, $65; a landscape, by the great English artist, TURNER, $41; a sketch, by Sir BENJAMIN WEST, $40; "Girls and Swan," by ETTY, $35; "View in Switzerland," by BIERSTADT, $160; "Park Scene," by S. J. WATTS, $140; "Entombment of Christ," by CARRACCI, $90; "Girl Bathing," by LEMOINE, $110.

The sale will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Revelations of a Diamond Ring.

Rev. ALFRED YOUNG delivered a lecture Sunday evening, before the Institute of St. Paul at its rooms, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, to an appreciative audience, the subject being the supposed "Literary Observations of a Diamond Ring." The "ring" described its meanderings and the habits, manners and literary tastes of the people whose fingers it graced. The lecture sparkled with bright points and sharp comments on the follies of the day, and was listened to attentively. Much quiet laughter gave evidence that the audience enjoyed its whimsical and amusing hits.

The Tammany Chiefs in Council.

The Tammany Society held its regular monthly meeting in the Council Hall of the Wigwam last evening. The Father of the Council, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, occupied the chair, and officiated as Scribe. The business of the meeting consisted of little else than the assembling of the Sachems around the Spring, except to fix on the third Monday of April next as that on which the annual election of Sachems and other officers of the Society shall take place.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

Petitions favorable to an additional amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote, were presented by Messrs. CONKLING and FENTON.

GEORGIA.

Mr. MORTON presented resolutions of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress by changing the State Constitution, and also ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from the soldiers of the war of 1812 for change of the law by which they may be entitled to pensions. It was in substance that the weight of our taxation caused by payment of pensions to disabled soldiers was so great that the Government would not be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. TRUMBULL—More effectually to provide for the execution of charges for the protection of owners of trade marks.

By Mr. COLE—To amend the act authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and to extend the same to Australia.

By Mr. STEWART—Extending the provisions of the Civil Rights act, and for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. TIPTON—For the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City. It defines the construction of the act granting lands to cities and towns built upon the public lands.

A NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TUNNEL.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to provide additional commercial and postal facilities in the Port of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

It incorporates MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, O. VANDENBURG, JOHN J. BLAIR, DUDLEY FIELD and JOHN D. SHERWOOD and associates as a company to construct a submerged tunnel, tube, or covered way, from New-York City to the New-Jersey shore opposite, to be used for railway purposes. All railway companies are to have the use of said tunnel on equal terms. In case of disagreement with holders of property needed for approaches, &c., the United States District Court shall appoint Commissioners to appraise the value and damages.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following resolution was introduced:

By Mr. SARGENT—Requesting the Postmaster-General to report by whom the draft of the petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege was prepared, when, where, by whose orders, and at whose expense the said petitions were printed and circulated, with the cost of the same, and also to communicate the facts upon which the allegations of fraud and abuse in the exercise of said franking privilege were founded.

Mr. THAYER objected, when the resolution was laid over.

PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to,

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the several dates of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, the aggregate amounts issued at the several dates, and the dates on which the amounts respectively are payable; also the character of the bonds held in the Treasury on Feb. 1, as belonging to the sinking fund, as also of the other bonds purchased and held subject to Congress.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with an amendment, the bill to amend the act of July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads from Missouri and Kansas to the Pacific coast, by the Southern route:

It provides that if the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company shall complete its road to the western boundary of Missouri by June 10, 1872, the same shall be held to be a Company within the conditions of said act. But the United States shall secure to the Company the right of way over the lands granted thereby, and occupied by the Indians.

Mr. OSBORN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Florida.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, with an amendment amendatory to the act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. MCDONALD, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably, without amendment, the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union, for the conveyance of the United States mails to European and Asiatic ports, for promoting emigration from Europe and for reducing the rates of ocean postage.

It authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts with the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York for carrying the mails to ports in the Mediterranean and in Asia, the service terminating in China, and the compensation to be solely the postal money on all mail matter carried by the steamships of said Company; and the rates of postage may at any time be reduced by Congress without creating a right on the part of said Company for further compensation than the postal money in such mails as may be conveyed by its steamships. The steamships are to be of not less than 3,000 tons burden, and built on plans approved by the Navy Department, with a view to their use by the Government in time of war. Provision is also made that any of the Southern States, for the purpose of inducing immigration, may transfer to the Company public lands granted to them or deposit State bonds with the Postmaster-General as security for the Steamship Company.

A SUBMARINE CABLE TO ASIA.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents.

It gives to the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fourteen years to construct and maintain a submarine cable to Asia, commencing at a point south of Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory, and provides for detailing United States vessels to assist the promotion of the enterprise.

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to give the National Soldiers' Asylum a certain fund arising from fines and forfeited bounties.

CONGRESS AND APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

On a motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from importunity and to preserve the independence of the several Departments of the Government. He explained that the bill originally prohibited recommendations to office by members of Congress, unless in writing, and at the request of the appointing power. The Judiciary Committee, believing this restriction would be evaded by members throwing themselves in the way of being asked to make recommendations, and that the abuses complained of would not be corrected, had attempted to make the bill more effective by prohibiting recommendations entirely.

Mr. POMEROY said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion, even when requested so to do by the Executive in regard to character and fitness of an applicant for office.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the bill did not propose to prohibit a member from replying in what manner he chose to a communication from the appointing power. If asked in regard to an individual, a member might state his opinion.

Mr. SCHURZ believed a reform in the civil service to be desirable, but it should be upon a better basis than that proposed, for the effect of this bill would be merely to transfer the right to make a recommendation to office from the higher to the lower class of politicians to the greater injury of the public interests.

Mr. HOWARD recognized the extent of existing abuses, but considered the bill to be of too sweeping a character.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to prohibit the judicial, military and naval officers, as well as the members of Congress, from recommending applicants, and submitted an amendment to that effect.

The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid aside, in order to proceed with the Census bill.

THE CENSUS.

The House Census bill was read at length, and also the amendment of the Senate Committee, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to so change the schedules and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870 as to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senate Committee had determined to report favorably to an adherence to the act of 1850. The act was framed as a permanent regulation, and still was applicable in every respect save that of the change in representation of the former slave population. The fractional enumeration of the Constitution having been dispensed with as a sequence of the abolition of slavery, the proposition of the Senate Committee was simply a direction to the Secretary of the Interior to conform schedules of enumeration to the present condition of the purified Constitution. He reviewed the provisions of the House bill, showing that under it $600,000 was to be paid for a work for which in 1860 the Marshals received $41,000, and in 1850 $34,000. He contrasted various provisions of the House bill with those of the laws of 1850, showing that compensation under the latter was made in accordance with the duties performed, $4 to $6 per day being earned by the enumerators, while the present proposition was to fix a rate per diem, whether the pay was earned or not. Assuming upon this basis that an enumerator could return 2,000 persons, 20,000 enumerators would be required, and calculating that each occupies twenty days in the preliminary work of distributing blanks, the aggregate time would amount to 400,000 days, the compensation for which would be $1,600,000. Adding to this the cost of the blanks, the volume of expense would be swelled to $1,720,000, without making any allowance for postage. The entire cost of the census in 1860, including $247,000 to the credit of disloyal Southern claimants, remaining unpaid, was $1,292,206 75. This amount embraced every item of expense from the time at which the gathering of the census was ordered until the last return had been brought back to the Department of the Interior. Yet the proposition now made was that the first blast on the bugle—that the mere preliminary notice of the work to be begun—should cost half a million dollars in excess of the entire cost of the census of 1860.

Mr. SUMNER said our national development, in resources and population, and in the means of our advance had been such as to render the act of 1850 inadequate for the purposes of the proposed census. He liked economy, but did not desire to practice it at the expense of the country's best interests, believing that the national wealth would be promoted by a judicious expenditure to secure the taking of a census of the most approved character, and the diffusion of a knowledge of our great resources. He proceeded to show that the average compensation of enumerators, under the House bill, would be $1 80 per day, and that the difference in cost between this process and the system of marshals could not be materially different.

THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HOAG.

At 3:30 o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of Representative HOAG, of Ohio. After remarks by Messrs. THURMAN and SHERMAN, the usual resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

A number of petitions were presented, as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—A remonstrance from manufacturers of steel into tools, saws, axes, &c., against any increase of duty thereon; a petition for the reduction of the existing tax; also, a petition from workers in spring, tire, caulking and plow steel for a reduction of the duty, stating the tax now to be seventy-two per cent. *ad valorem*.

By Mr. KELSEY, of New-York—For extension of the Bounty act of 1866 to drafted soldiers and to the volunteers of 1861 and 1862 discharged in consequence of disease contracted in the service. Also, in favor of the Civil Service bill.

By Mr. KNAPP—For pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812, and their widows.

By Messrs. STARKWEATHER and KELSEY—Several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. BUFFINTON presented the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relating to the French spoliation claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine—To aid in the construction of seagoing vessels, steamboats and ships, by allowing drawback of duties on materials—ninety per cent. on home productions, and eighty-five per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. ELA—To regulate the rank of naval constructors and civil engineers in the navy.

By Mr. SCHOFIELD—To except from the operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within the counties where they are published.

By Mr. GETZ—To allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage when sent from the office of publication to actual and regular subscribers.

By Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania—To promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage.

By Mr. RIDGWAY—For the repeal of the act prescribing an oath of office; also, removing political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

By Mr. DOCKERY—Requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States; also, for the removal of political disabilities in North Carolina.

By Mr. WELKER—To discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau; also, amendatory of the act establishing the Department of Education.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To amend the Banking act so as to extend the time for suits by and against assignees, and for proceedings to set aside the order of discharge.

By Mr. ARNELL—To do justice to the female employes of the Government, by giving them the same compensation as men in like positions.

By Mr. JUDD—To incorporate the National Irish Emigrant Association.

By Mr. STRICKLAND—For the acceptance by the Government of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

By Mr. TAFFE—Granting land to aid in constructing a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Neb. Also, to reimburse the State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in Indian hostilities in 1867 and 1869.

By Mr. SPINK, of Dakotah—Granting lands for a railroad from Springfield, *via* Yankton, Dakota, to Rock River, Iowa.

CONSTITUTIONAL TAXATION.

The following resolution, offered last Monday by Mr. MARSHALL, came up as the next business in order:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports and excises to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, does not include or embrace any power to levy duties for any purpose other than the collection of revenue for the uses therein indicated; that a tariff levied for any purpose other than revenue, and especially one levied to foster and enrich one section of our country at the expense of the other, or to foster and enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the American people, and in its results injurious eventually to nearly every individual interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of a bill for the modification of existing Tariff laws, Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of a tariff for revenues exclusively, and that the duties on no article should be greater than that which would give the maximum of revenue on such articles.

The question was on Mr. KELSEY's (of New-York) motion to lay on the table.

The resolutions were laid on the table—yeas 89, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Bowen, Buck, Buckley, Buffinton, Burdett, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Cobb of Wisconsin, Conger, Dawes, Dickey, Donley, Duval, Ela, Ferriss, Ferry, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hale, Hamilton of Florida, Heaton, Heflin, Hoar, Hoge of South Carolina, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Kelsey of New-York, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, Lynch, Maynard, McGrew, Mercur, Milnes, Moore of Ohio, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Poland, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Schenck of Ohio, Schofield, Shaldon of Louisiana, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Twichell, Van Horn, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Ohio, Witcher—89.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Archer, Arnell, Axtell, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Booker, Brooks of New-York, Burchard, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Calkin, Coburn, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Finckelnburg, Getz, Gibson, Galladay, Griswold, Haight, Heldeman, Hambleton of Maryland, Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Niblack, Orth, Packard of Indiana, Pomeroy, Reading, Reeves, Rogers, Schumaker, Shanks of Indiana, Sherrod, Slocum, Smythe of Iowa, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Swann, Sweeney, Trimble, Tyner, Van Auken, Van Trump, Wells, Wilson of Minnesota, Winans, Winchester, Wood and Woodward—77.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table—yeas 91, nays 80.

NEWSPAPER AND LETTER POSTAGE.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill amendatory of the laws relating to the rates of postage, making letter postage 2 cents, and 1 cent for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on newspapers or periodicals, issued daily, weekly, monthly, or at other stated periods, 1 cent, where not exceeding four ounces in weight, and 1 cent for every additional ounce or fraction thereof. Papers circulating in the State and Territory where published, or within 100 miles of place of publication, to be exempt from postage, and exchanges between publishers to be free. Postage on drop letters and unsealed circulars to be 1 cent, and 1 cent for every each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Manuscripts intended for publication, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to be 3 cents postage and 1 cent for every additional ounce.

The second section makes it the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform and moderate box rental.

CUBA.

Mr. ORTH offered a resolution calling on the President for correspondence with the Spanish Government and the American Minister at Madrid in relation to Cuban affairs, with such information as may be in his possession as to the present position of the struggle for independence in that island. Adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill and briefly explained it.

It appropriates $3,088,930, against $6,227,781 last year. The amount estimated for was $5,048,334, being $1,959,404 more than the amount appropriated. The bill was made the special order for Friday next.

CHINA AND JAPAN INDEMNITY FUNDS.

Mr. DICKEY asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations, and have put upon its passage the bill authorizing indemnity funds received from the Governments of China and Japan to be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. BANKS objected, stating that the question had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. Not agreed to—yeas 81, nays 84.

PUBLICATION OF FRANKING PETITIONS.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution declaring it a wasteful expenditure to continue the publication in the *Globe* of the petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, protesting against an attempt to suppress the public opinion by a side wind of that sort.

Mr. LAFLIN moved to suspend the rules. Agreed to.

The resolution went over as unfinished business.

DEATH OF MR. HOAG.

At 2:40 o'clock Mr. MORGAN arose to announce the death of his colleague, TRUMAN H. HOAG, of Ohio, and to offer the usual resolutions of condolence and respect. After remarks in honor of the deceased member by Messrs. MORGAN, BINGHAM and WOODWARD, the resolutions were adopted. Messrs. DICKINSON, BEATTY and AMBLER, of Ohio, Mr. WINCHESTER, of Kentucky, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, were appointed a Committee to accompany the remains to Ohio, and the House at 3 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

The Umbrella Makers' Strike.

A largely-attended meeting of the parasol and umbrella makers at present on strike was held yesterday afternoon at the shop of Messrs. HALL & BLACK, in Walker-street. Representatives from the shops of the manufacturers in which the girls have struck were present, and a very animated discussion of the questions at issue took place. Mr. BLACK was present, and naturally the girls could not speak as openly of their grievances as they would otherwise have done. Several of the manufacturers say that their employes are quite willing to work at the new rate of prices, but are prevented by outside pressure; and others say that all their hands will resume [illegible] the new rates to-day. They contend that they have merely drawn up an equalized schedule of prices to be paid by all the manufacturing houses, by which in all cases the girls engaged on plain work receive an increase, while those who do fancy work are cut down on some sizes of parasols, while they actually receive more on others.

OPENING HELL GATE.

The Project of Flanking the Channel—Progress of Operations for Removing the Obstructions—Report of General Newton to the Chief Engineer.

The project of flanking Hell Gate by cutting a canal through Astoria has been brought before Congress by parties interested in the scheme, and the House of Representatives has passed a resolution asking for full information as to its feasibility, &c.

The Chief Engineer, General HUMPHREYS, at Washington, referred the resolution to General NEWTON, in this City, who forwarded the following letter expressing his opinion on the subject. It will be read with much interest:

REPORT.

I am in some doubt about the nature and location of the projected channel, described in the resolution as cut through Hallett's Point, but presume that reference is intended to be made to a project of which I have heard in general terms, of excavating a canal through the town of Astoria, thereby furnishing a new channel which would avoid the dangers and obstructions of Hell Gate.

I have never seen the plans and estimates for the projected canal, nor am I aware that any have been made in detail; and as the information necessary to determine the "feasibility and probable cost" of such channel could only be obtained through the agency of a survey, specially applied to this object, and a careful assessment of the damage done to private property by the cutting of the canal, I am not at present able to make a reply to that part of the resolution.

The result of carrying into effect such project, if a channel of sufficient width and depth were made, might be to afford free access from Long Island Sound to the lower portions of the harbor of New-York; but it must be said that this would be at the expense of leaving on one side Hell Gate still unimproved, with the serious question left undecided of what to do with it. This space could not be filled, of course, without depriving Harlem River of its principal outlet; neither would it be possible for the City of New-York to sacrifice the valuable water front in Hell Gate, lying below the mouth of the Harlem River. The end would be that after making the necessary outlay for constructing the canal, the Government would then be besieged to make appropriations for removing the rocks at Hell Gate, in order to furnish safe and commodious access to the water frontage of Upper New-York.

The deep indentation of Hell Gate upon the shore line on the New-York side would furnish spacious and suitable wharves and basins for shipping without encroaching at all upon the navigable waters, and this fact is of the more importance because for two miles below, viz., for the whole extent of Blackwell's Island, owing to the narrowness of the channel, the rapidity of the current, and the elevated and rocky bank of the river, there could be little or no accommodation for berthing ships.

The plan initiated by the Government, and in which progress has already been made, has been to improve Hell Gate by removing existing obstruction in its channels, and thereby to furnish a safe channel for navigation. This plan, without, however, extending or modifying it if such purpose would, incidentally give free egress and ingress to the space above described, which has already been shown to be absolutely necessary for the proper accommodations of the harbor of New-York.

It may have, and probably has, been assumed by the advocates of the canal project that its construction would materially diminish the velocity of the current. It is not safe here to rely upon these opinions, and the matter has here been thoroughly weighed after a careful collection of all the local data pertinent to the case. A study of the currents, as given in the Coast Survey Chart of Hell Gate, will develop the fact that their great velocities depend principally upon the damming back of the waters of the flood and ebb by existing reefs, thereby creating a head which produces a shoot of water of great velocity.

The cutting away of Hallett's Point and the removal of the reef known as the Gridiron to a greater or less extent, as may hereafter be decided, would materially reduce the velocity of the current, and my opinion, based upon the information before me, is that this velocity may be reduced at its maximum to four, instead of the existing maximum of eight and a half knots.

Such considerations doubtless had their weight in restricting my duties to the task of removing the rocks from the existing channel at Hell Gate, and I am free to express my individual opinion that this should be prosecuted in preference to the canal project.

In January, 1867, when the project for improving Hell Gate was submitted by me in obedience to instructions from the Chief of Engineers, the average price of removing rocks was therein fixed at $44 28 per cubic yard, which was less than the cost of similar work then going on in the county, though even in that report I expressed my confidence in a considerable reduction of the estimates after work had fairly commenced. I am justified, even at this early period in the progress of the work, in stating positively that the average cost of removal, per cubic yard, will be less than $20, and it is highly probable will not exceed $15.

In the report presented by me, Jan. 21, 1867, three estimates, corresponding to three projects for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate, were presented.

The first project indicated the cutting off Hallett's Point, the removal of Neyn Bend, and deepening of the middle channel; the construction of sea walls upon the Gridiron, Hog's Back, Great and Little Mill Rocks at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, upon Rylander's Reef; the removal of Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shell Drake, Heel Tap Rocks, Scaly Rock, and other rocks of small extent.

The estimates for a removal to depths of twenty-six and twenty-four feet at mean low water were, respectively, $5,723,129 15, and $5,008,579 95.

I can now state that by omitting the cost of sea wall at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, which is under construction by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the wall upon Rylander's Reef, which will probably be undertaken by dock owners, and by applying the reduction in the cost of removing the rock as given above, the estimate for improvement to a depth of twenty-five feet at mean low water would be reduced to $3,000,000.

The second project was the same as the first, except in the further removal of that part of the middle reef known as Flood Rock and the Gridiron, and the omission, because thereby rendered unnecessary, of the projected sea wall upon that reef.

The estimate of this project for a depth of twenty-six feet at mean low water was $8,692,645 15, and for a depth of twenty-four feet was $7,737,974 95. The estimate I now present for this project for a depth of twenty-five feet at mean low water is reduced to $4,100,000.

The third project did not contemplate the removal of the great reef, nor the improvement of the middle channel, but was confined to the cutting away of Hallett's Point, the removal of Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shell Drake, Heel Tap, Scaly Rock, and the small rocks, and to the construction of sea walls as in the first project.

The estimates there presented of obtaining a depth of twenty-six feet and twenty-four feet at mean low water, were respectively $2,846,804 75 and $2,674,929 95. The estimates now presented for a depth of twenty-five feet is reduced to $2,070,000.

The third project, involving the least expenditure and ameliorating the navigation, was recommended by the Chief of Engineers to be undertaken, though from the terms of the recommendation I am led to the opinion that an extension of the project was not deemed impossible.

The great decrease of estimates, particularly in the second and most extensive project of improvement, has, however, removed the only objection existing to its being undertaken, for in all other respects it was manifestly preferable to the other projects.

The removal of the Gridiron, which is the distinguishing feature of this project, would not only free us from the most dangerous reef in Hell Gate, but it would cause a great decrease in the velocity of the currents, which at present constitute one of the principal dangers and impediments in Hell Gate. The rock necessary to be removed in cutting off Hallett's Point, below water, amounts in bulk to nearly 68,000 cubic yards. The plan is to remove all of the reef encroaching upon the channel extending in shore nearly to high water mark.

The in shore force to be cut down virtually to the full depth of 28 feet at mean low water. The perpendicular force would be advantageous in preventing the contact of vessels, and would be of assistance to another operation viz.: if it were hereafter decided to remove more of Hallett's Point within the high water line.

I must however state here, that the necessity of removing the Gridiron cannot be overcome except by the cutting away of Hallett's Point so far inshore as to encroach materially upon the property of individuals, for which the United States must make compensation; neither would such removal of Hallett's Point operate as beneficially in reducing the velocity of the currents as the removal of the Gridiron Reef, while the cost in all probability would be about the same.

The removal of the submarine reef at Hallett's Point, upon which the Government is now engaged, belongs equally to both projects, and should be vigorously prosecuted. It will cost about $1,224,000, and will consume a period of time of two or three years, affording ample opportunity to weigh the relative advantages of removing more of Hallett's Point above a high water mark, or to adopt the plan, which now appears preferable, of removing the Gridiron.

I may state here that the time of removing the obstructions at Hell Gate has been assumed to be that of removing the rock, supposing it to be already blasted, for the time required to perform the latter operation would be small in comparison to the former. And this state of things is due to the difficulty of finding room for the requisite number of hoisting machines, floating or fixed.

I am directed to furnish a statement showing the progress of operations for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate.

On July 31, 1868, I was notified of the allotment of $85,000 to this object. Advertisements calling for bids by the 21st September were as soon as possible inserted in the daily papers. Upon opening the bids that of Mr. S. F. SHELBURNE was found to be the lowest, viz., at $18 per cubic yard. While it was judged that this offer was not far from the true value of the removal of the rock, yet it was supposed that in the actual commencement of operations sufficient margin had not been left for defect of experimental knowledge. The bill was finally adopted, the law apparently having no other course, and I was directed to conclude the contract, which was dated Oct. 23.

The term of Mr. SHELBURNE's contract was limited to Jan. 10, 1869, but was afterwards extended to allow him time to perfect his apparatus to Aug. 15. His apparatus which was finished was run over after having been placed in Hell Gate before he had time to test its efficiency. Previous to this, on May 11, I had been notified of a second allotment of $130,000, and on June 17 made an agreement with B. MAILLEFERT & Co. to remove Pot Rock, Way's Reef and Shell Drake at the rate of $44 29 per cubic yard. The term of the agreement was by the parties themselves limited to Dec. 1, at which time a portion only of the work had been performed, and no entire rock removed. As soon as the surveys and inspection of these rocks shall have been finished I will be enabled to make to the Chief of Engineers a full report of this matter, and shall conclude by stating that a limited price, as well as the rocks easy of removal because not situated in the tideway of Hell Gate, were accorded to B. MAILLEFERT, for since it was important to test the efficiency of his process, I may add that, to furnish the parties no opportunity of complaint, their own terms as to price and time were acceded to.

It was felt that it would not be expedient to hazard the success of the attempt to remove the obstructions by making it dependent upon the operation of one method, and it was necessary for the engineer in charge to invent a machine which should be capable of drilling and blasting rocks under water, whether situated in a rapid or moderate current.

The Chief Engineer already knows the general features of the machine—a scow with a large well hole in the centre, strong and solid enough to withstand all ordinary collisions, furnished with lowering and hoisting apparatus for the drilling machine, as well as power to work the drills. The drilling machine, with [illegible] within it, is thirty feet in diameter, and being furnished with [illegible] to be let down upon the rock. The drills are worked by steam or hand power, and the holes charged with nitro-glycerine or some powerful compound and exploded. We know that a square having thirty or forty feet to the side can be blown up to any depth required by each discharge.

The form of the apparatus containing the drills is so contrived as to utilize the currents in the work of keeping it upon the bottom. The weight of the machine serves to compensate for irregularities, such as whirls and boiling up of the water.

The machine is very simple, constructed upon known principles, and cannot, I think, fail to perform its intended work.

I may add that a very delicate and responsible task was, by force of circumstances, imposed upon me. It had been thought probable that the mechanical talent of the country would have been sufficiently interested in this work to have developed a process which should be successful. But of the few projects exhibited to me, all, with the exception of Mr. SHELBURNE's machine, which I have before mentioned, were upon the face inadequate or impracticable. I was therefore compelled to take the responsibility of invention upon myself. Had the idea sooner occurred to me, I should have before this been enabled to make you a report of its capacity for work; but inventive ideas come when and how they will, so it was only in my last that the general character of the apparatus was developed. After a sufficient time devoted to calculations, the construction was put in the hands of the iron men, and on this day it is first sent out upon an experimental trial upon the rocks.

Besides this machine, intended for the channel rocks, a dam, inclosing a considerable space upon the reef at Hallett's Point, above low water mark, was constructed. The dam was finished and operations were commenced at removing the rock in the latter part of November at the rate of 1,000 cubic yards of rocks in position per month so far. Having increased the hoisting apparatus, I expect to remove about 2,000 per month. For want of space the application of hoisting machines is necessarily restricted, and this part of the work cannot keep pace with the blasting. When the space inclosed by the dam shall have been removed to the twenty-five feet at mean low water, representing a bulk of rock in position of about 6,000 cubic yards, I shall proceed by excavating a tunnel or small galleries under the reef for the purpose of blowing it up, or else, if the character of the work should not make such operations advisable, stagings will be run out from the dam and contiguous shores, from which the rock will be drilled and blasted. I do not pretend, for fear of fatiguing your attention, to mention all of the modes applicable to the case.

The channel machine will be used to break up the outlying rocks and irregularities around the base of the reef, which could not well be reached otherwise.

The amount of rock removed from Hallett's Point has already much more than paid for the dam and the other machinery there, and a similar success is anticipated for the channel machine. A most important result of the Government undertaking work for itself has been to determine that the cost of removing rocks, as generally estimated before, was entirely too great, and the amount that can be saved by taking advantage of the knowledge gained may be reckoned by millions, compared with which the whole cost of machinery and apparatus purchased would be a trifle.

I shall conclude by stating that no part of this work—except, perhaps, that of removing the rock after it has been blasted—should be let at contract. The contractor could afford a limited job to get up the proper apparatus and perform the work as cheaply as the Government. This assertion is so evident that argument would be unnecessary to vindicate it. The Government, therefore, should not hesitate to avail itself of the experience gained and of the apparatus it has purchased to proceed and perform its own work."

Since the above report was made, the machine spoken of by the General has been tested on Diamond Reef and found to work satisfactorily. It is not ready, however, for operations at Hell Gate. A description of it appeared in the TIMES two weeks ago.

In regard to the proposed Astoria canal, it may be stated, that all the estimates are not completed. It is expected that the cost of the excavation, dam, machinery, &c., will be $2,500,000. The real estate property to be appropriated is worth nearly $1,000,000 more. The canal will be 2,000 feet long, 600 wide and 40 deep. It will involve the removal of 1,332,000 cubic yards of earth and 660,000 of rock. Time required for its completion, two years.

SURVEY OF MAILLEFERT'S WORK.

General NEWTON has also just forwarded to Washington his report of the surveys of Professor MAILLEFERT's rocks, which he contracted to remove by Dec. 1. He operated on Way's Reef and Shelldrake, and has removed half the cubic contents of rock from each reef. On Way's Reef he has reduced the surface uniformly to a depth of about 19 feet, though there are a few projecting points not deeper than 17½ feet. The required depth is 25 feet. On Shelldrake, his plan has been to blow away its sides, leaving the surface untouched except on the sides. It is understood that the General has simply reported the facts, without recommendation, and therefore, whether MAILLEFERT's contract will be continued, depends on the opinion entertained by the Chief Engineer at Washington as to the efficiency of his process, judging from the facts.

Subscriptions for the Townsend Family.

The following additional subscriptions for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND have been received at this office:

Cash	$1	C. D. K.	$5
B. C. R.	5	C. T. G.	7
P. H. V.	5	Previously ack'dged.	260
W.	5		
A. W.	1	Total	$290
E. E. S.	1		

Personal.

Mr. JAY GOULD received credit a few days since in this and other papers for a contribution of $10,000 to a Professorship of Mathematics in Princeton College. It is proper to say that the donation was from Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, through his friend Judge FIELD, of Princeton.

Mr. J. L. A. WARREN, who arrived per last English steamer from a trip of a year and a half through different portions of Europe, brings with him diplomas as honorary member correspondent of the Societies Entomologique and Malocologique of Belgium to the scientific societies of America. In a work on "Sericulture," which will shortly be published, he gives his experience of months through the magnaneries of France and England, and also valuable information about the new breeds of silkworm, the Bombyx, "Yama Mai," and Cynthia, which feed on the oak and ailanthus, and which are now being successfully raised in France and England.

The GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Spirit of the London Press; Frightful Accident in a Church; Telegraphic Troubles in England; Renewed Opposition to the University Tests; Steel and the Bessemer Patents; American Credit Improving; Terrible Accident at Marseilles; Twelve Persons Crushed by Falling Houses; New Candidates for the Spanish Throne; Matters in Rome; The Political Duel in Spain; Rochefort's Sentence Final; Penalties for Political Offences; The Darien Canal; The Red River Difficulty; The Hudson Bay Company to Bear its Own Losses; Opposition to Confederation in Newfoundland; Things in Pekin; The Burlingame Treaty Ratified.

General Topics.

The Approaching Parliamentary Session in Canada; The Red River Revolt in a Political Point of View; The Personnel of the United States Senate—The Great Men and the Little Men—How They Look Through a Lorgnette; The Republican Journals on the Necessity of Reduced Taxation; The National Trotting Congress; The Long Branch Race Course; A Dog and Cat Story; The Silver Nuisance in Canada; The Execution of Two Negroes in Delaware; Army and Navy Intelligence; Heavy Bank Robbery; Inventive Convicts Rewarded; Items of Religious Intelligence; Current Notes; The Grain and Pork Crop at the West; Attaching a Train of Cars; Conviction of the Murderer of Dr. Mead; The Peabody Obsequies; Two Homicides in Missouri.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Politics at the South; Woman Suffrage; Opposition to the New City Charter; The Annual State Appropriation Bill; Impeachment of Governor REED, of Florida; Female Equality in Missouri; The War of Races in Mississippi.

Local Intelligence.

Woman's Work and Wages; The Workingmen's Union; The Rogers' Murder; The Newark Frauds; The Wynockie Mystery Solved; Female Brokers in Wall-street; The Departure of Prince Arthur; The New Utah; Hempstead Plains; The New-York Yacht Club; New Articles of Faith for Mr. Beecher's Church; Marine Losses During the Past Two Years.

Agricultural.

The effect of soil, pruning, &c., on the Grapevine and its Fruits; Carrots for Stock; The Hog—How to Provide for him; The Condition of the Grain Farmers of the Northwest; The Fruits of California.

Editorial Comments.

The Navy in Congress—Nobody to Blame; First Catch Your Hare; Funding the Debt; Mexican Misfortunes; The Political Carnival of Paris; German in the Public Schools; The Democratic Charter; The Funding Bill Before the Senate; The Pensions, and How to Pay Them.

The Markets.

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MARRIED.

WEIR—ABBOTT.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, ALBERT M. WEIR to KATE D. ABBOTT, all of this City.

DIED.

BEVERIDGE.—On Monday, Feb. 7, ISABELLA CURRIE, widow of the late John Beveridge, of Newburg, aged 75 years.

A service will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., No. 73 Madison-av., at 9 A. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst. The funeral services at Newburg, at 1½ P. M. same day, where the remains will be taken for burial.

BISHOP.—On Monday morning, Feb. 7, WILLIE, son of James and Mary F. Bishop, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents at New-Brunswick, N. J.

BRUSH.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 7, JAMES E. BRUSH, son of the late Joshua Brush, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Piermont to meet the 9 A. M. train from Chambers-st., on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Nanuett, Rockland County, on Saturday, Feb. 5, JOHN M. BROWN, formerly of New-York City.

Friends and relatives, and members of St. John's Lodge, also Zetland Chapter, are invited to attend his funeral at his residence, Nanuett, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 12¾ P. M. Carriages will meet the train at Nanuett Depot. Friends can leave at 6¼ o'clock to return.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Feb. 7, at her late residence in Division-av., Brooklyn, CATHARINE, wife of Joseph B. Crawford.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COTTON.—At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Feb. 3, CHARLES COTTON, M. D., in the 82d year of his age.

CONNELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, GEORGE LEIGHTON, son of James S. and Margaret E. Connell, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 110 Pierrepont-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock.

COHEN.—In London, England, on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, SOPHIA, relict of the late Lewis J. Cohen, of this City.

JAQUES.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 5, SALLIE E. JAQUES, daughter of Rev. P. L. Jaques.

Funeral ceremonies on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, after which the body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

JOHNSTON.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday evening, Feb. 6, FANNIE A., wife of the late John L. Johnston, and daughter of the late George Sherwood, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Express train leaves 30th-st. at 10½ A. M.

NEWBERGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, after a long illness, LINA, wife of Jacob Newberger, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from No. 253 West 54th-st.

RUSS.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, Mrs. LOUISA RUSS, widow of Horace P. Russ, and daughter of the late Francis Blancard.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHEFFMEYER.—On Monday, Feb. 7, MARY ANN SCHEFFMEYER, aged 1 year, 11 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 184 Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WYNKOOP.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, ALMIRA A., widow of Robert D. Wynkoop.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Brinkerhoff-st., Bergen, N. J.

WHITING.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 5, ARTHUR WHITING, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE WATER-STREET MISSION.

Kit Burns' Rat Pit Dedicated as a Home for Fallen Women—Addresses by Rev. Bishop Janes and Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

The haunt at No. 273 Water-street, known as "Kit Burns' Rat Pit," which has been hired by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE of Mrs. BURNS, who owns the property, for a mission and a home for the reform of abandoned women, was yesterday dedicated to that purpose with religious services and appropriate addresses. The large room on the first floor, which was formerly a barroom and is now to be devoted to daily prayer meetings and other religious gatherings, was crowded with people, many of them ladies, who desired to exhibit their interest and sympathy in the benevolent enterprise. A great many of the denizens of that region gathered about the entrance, and KIT and his companions, who still occupy the adjoining premises, freely expressed their disgust for the whole proceedings.

The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, after which Bishop JANES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made an address. He said that there was an interest attached to the occasion beyond its mere novelty. It was proposed to recover and reform these unfortunate beings, not by ministering to their physical wants, or by the force of moral suasion, but by the power and influence of religion. Permanent reform could be effected only through the transforming power of the Divine Spirit. It was not a hopeful field of labor, but it was Christ's field, and the most solemn obligation rested upon His followers to devote themselves to its work. It was said that not one in a thousand of these women could be permanently reclaimed, but that made it none the less a duty to do all that can be done to rescue them from their degradation. It is our duty to go to those who most need our aid and our sympathy. No case is so desperate that Christ is not able to save unto the uttermost. Some of the degraded ones had given promise, in their early years, of great beauty of character and all the virtues which adorn the life of woman, but they had been robbed and cheated of the heritage by villains who, perchance, move in the best circles of society, and receive no condemnation for their foul deeds. A terrible day of reckoning awaited them, but in the meantime their poor victims, whose very sensitiveness and delicacy had prevented them from facing society and avoiding utter ruin, deserve our deepest pity and tenderest sympathy. This enterprise, which had been undertaken by Mr. BOOLE single handed, expected no appropriation from the public treasury, and had the support of no church, and must therefore be maintained by the aid and sympathy of Christians who were ready to do something for the great field of labor into which Christ sends his followers.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG was then introduced by Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, who conducted the exercises. He said that this was his second visit to this place. About a year ago he had preached in the yard in the rear of the building, and had become convinced that the movement which was begun for the regeneration of Water-street was no transitory excitement. Now there was reason for congratulation that a leader had appeared to take charge of the work. He had no confidence, he said, in benevolence which springs from a sense of duty. To be effective it must spring from an intense love of Christ, and a consequent desire to benefit all who need our aid, regarded as His representatives. Personal influence is what was needed. Men could be saved only through men, and what these poor women wanted was the presence of sympathizing hearts and the aid and encouragement of Christian men and women. He closed with an appeal on behalf of the new Mission for aid and support.

Mr. WOODRUFF then arose and said that he knew of no way of at once carrying into effect the exhortations which had been given except by giving $5 to the cause, and asking nineteen other persons to give a like amount, to make up $100 to assist Mr. BOOLE in beginning his good work. The sum was very soon made up, and one gentleman having given $30 this was taken as a basis for a second $100, which was soon completed, and then a general collection was taken up, resulting in an addition of about $50 to the funds already given. Having given this substantial encouragement to the benevolent enterprise of Mr. BOOLE the audience was dismissed with the benediction. Daily prayer meetings, from 12 to 1 P. M., are to be held at the Mission commencing to-morrow, and evening meetings will soon be inaugurated.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The only action taken on the ordinance making appropriations for the City Government for 1870 was to return it to the Comptroller, with authority for him to prepare it for transmission to the Legislature.

The Harlem Railroad Company was directed to construct a substantial iron bridge over the cut at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-first-street.

The sum of $2,000 each was donated to the New-York and Harlem Dispensaries.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to appoint a fifth and sixth assistant clerk.

Resolutions were adopted to lay Belgian pavement in Delancey-street, from the Bowery to the East River; in Broome-street, from the Bowery to Norfolk-street, and in Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

The Board then adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

The salary of the second clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements was increased to $3,500 per annum.

The Comptroller was authorized and directed to purchase the premises No. 11 Oak-street for Police purposes, at a cost not exceeding $15,000.

The Board refused to concur in the resolution directing the contract for grading and flagging Seventy-ninth-street from Ninth-avenue to the Boulevard, to be canceled.

The salary of the general clerk of the Board was increased to the same amount as that paid to the fourth assistant clerk of the other Board.

A resolution was adopted to pave Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned.

The Brooklyn Aldermen—Report of the Water Board—Large Expenditures—What Shall be Done with Organ Grinders?

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen was held yesterday, President BERGEN in the chair.

From the annual report of the Water Board, which was received, it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to $595,162 40, and that the expenses amounted to $75,000 in excess of the receipts.

The Street Commissioner reported that 500 lamp posts were contracted for last year for $6,280.

The sum of $250 was appropriated for the expenses of the Committee on Charter to Albany.

The contract for building a new pier at the foot of North Seventh-street, E. D., was awarded to PATRICK MARKEY for $5,000.

Alderman WHITING moved that the Law Committee be directed to prepare an ordinance prohibiting the playing of hand organs on the public streets. The motion was adopted.

Alderman WHITING took occasion to state that the charge made by Street Commissioner FUREY, in the Democratic General Committee that he (Alderman WHITING) boasted of being able to control the Democratic majority in that Board was entirely incorrect, and he regarded Mr. FUREY as at least a little foolish for making such a display of himself.

The Board, after disposing of some minor business, adjourned.

Brooklyn Taxes—A Deficiency of Over Two Millions.

The following table shows the amounts levied and the amounts collected in taxes for City and County Government in the various wards in Brooklyn. It will be seen that there is a deficiency of over $2,000,000 yet to be collected:

Wards.	Total Levy in Each Ward.	Amount Collected in Each Ward.
First	$405,170 88	$371,159 95
Second	184,654 26	162,344 24
Third	581,170 05	451,827 01
Fourth	291,812 63	201,630 18
Fifth	157,798 61	113,165 52
Sixth	410,656 55	371,221 85
Seventh	297,078 89	258,849 85
Eighth	117,472 99	95,518 18
Ninth	213,261 50	117,735 13
Tenth	616,584 45	321,675 09
Eleventh	232,665 59	171,067 07
Twelfth	280,041 17	172,386 18
Thirteenth	330,258 12	244,583 90
Fourteenth	144,830 90	57,730 13
Fifteenth	106,700 35	58,863 16
Sixteenth	141,576 60	84,281 52
Seventeenth	156,612 16	109,730 25
Eighteenth	180,067 08	61,915 25
Nineteenth	252,101 87	164,371 87
Twentieth	621,427 90	339,161 78
Twenty-first	450,412 49	134,352 78
Twenty-second	319,100 88	139,064 13
Total	$6,624,611 05	$4,226,137 44
Total deficiency	[illegible]	

Changes in the Custom House Appointments.

The following changes in the Custom House have taken place since Feb. 1:

Clerk Assistant Collector's office, at $1,200 per annum, J. W. Robertson.

Inspectors, at $4 per day—E. C. Dixson, vice R. Stoddard, removed; Jno. Birdsall, vice J. H. Kollum, removed; Alex. Graham, vice G. W. Creighton, removed; C. M. Clenbarty, vice Jno. Alden, removed.

Special Inspector, at $4 per day, Robt. Schwartskoph, vice W. R. de Wolf, deceased.

Special Inspector, at $5 per day—P. M. Ellis.

Salaries increased—W. F. Lanier, from $1,200 to $1,400; J. P. Devoy, from $800 to $1000; E. Miller, from $800 to $900; G. Ettling, from $800 to $900; W. H. Metcalf, from $1,200 to $1,400.

Clerkship discontinued—H. L. Brown, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange Salesrooms yesterday. Everything was very quiet. To-day, however, a great many houses and lots are advertised to be sold, and the indications of a busy day are numerous. Few people visited the Exchange Rooms yesterday as all anticipated a dull day.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Amity-st., s. w. c. [illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis-st., e. s., [illegible]	11,000
[illegible] lots Nos. 1 and 4, T. H. Gill's map	[illegible]
7th-st., s. s., 229.4 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.9x90.10	[illegible]
21st-st., n. s., lots Nos. 562 and 563, C. C. Moore's map, 50x98.9	[illegible]
32d-st., s. s., 394 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	[illegible]
37th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., h. and l., 75x98.9	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7,000
[illegible] and l.	[illegible]
52d-st. [illegible]	[illegible]
56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x177.6	20,000
63d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x100.5 63d-st. and 10th-av., n. e. corner, 100.5x100	40,130
78th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	14,000
117th-st., s. s., 219 feet w. of 3d-av., 16.2x100.11, h. and l., ½ share	4,250
129th-st., n. s., 254.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x99.11	10,000
132d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 375x99.10	41,500
3d-av. and 71st-st., n. w. corner, 22.2x75x20x25x42.2x100	55,000
9th-av., e. s., 52.7 ft. n. of 17th-st., 26.3x100	6,500
11th-av. and 36th-st., s. w. corner, 24.9x100	4,000
Leases Recorded.	
Greenwich-st., No. 721, 5 years; 2 years, per year, $2,700; 3 years, per year	$3,000
84th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 5 years, per year	700
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Caton-place, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Poplar-st., 50x200	$2,800
Conselyea-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 20x100, q. c.	2,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 20x100, q. c.	2,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 20x100, q. c.	2,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x75, h. and l.	5,500
Elm-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Central-av., 2 lots, assessment	925
Halsey-st., n. s., 257.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100, h. and l.	2,500
Herkimer-st., n. s., 144 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 6x100	350
Herkimer-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	1,750
Hickory-st., s. s., 226 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 24x100, h. and l.	9,000
Houston-st., e. s., 154.4 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20x100	700
Leonard-st., w. s., 245 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	1,400
Madison-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,800
Nelson and Laurel sts., 4 lots on each side between Floyd and Stockton sts.	2,500
Newtown-st., centre line and Bushwick Creek, east branch, thence n. w. to junction of east with south branches,—x—, excepting 2 lots at corner of Newtown-st. and Lorrimer-st., thence e. 130xn. 80x—x—	5,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100	1,028
Penn-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. e. of Lee-av., 100x201.8	12,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	5,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 66x100	10,000
Rapalyea-st., w. s., 387 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 15 lots; Chestnut-st., e. s., 15 lots adjoining the above, each 25x100, ⅔ share, April, 1868	1,400
Ross-st., s. s., 60 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 60x40.4x15x0.4x45x40	2,250
Tillary and Spencer sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	8,000
3d-st., s. s., 154 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90, h. and l.	28,000
17th-st., s. s., 300 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 75x100	11,250
Atlantic and Schenck avs., n. w. corner, 75x108	1,000
Division-av., e. s., 45 ft. s. of Lawton-st., 22.6x100	5,000
Division-av., s. s., 84.9 ft. e. of Lee-av., 40x47.10x47.10x40x22.6x32.6, 2 hs. and ls.	12,500
Division-av., s. s., about 99.2 ft. w. of intersection line of 3d-st., 20x38.3x38.3x2.3x72.3	1,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Park-av., 16.8x100	3,200
Park-av., n. s., 78 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 45x54.8x39.2x50.8	7,000
Putnam and Classon avs., s. e. corner, 75x100, April, 1869	7,400
7th-av., n. w. s., portion lot No. 335, Jno. T. Stoddard's survey, 25x67.10	1,075
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Freeport.	
Road from Daniel Smith's to Near Rockaway, w. s., adjoining Raynor's, 51x108	$300
Newtown.	
Dutch Kills and Ridge road, s. w. corner, adjoining Andarieso's, 7 acres	$1,000
Clarenceville.	
Myrtle-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Concord-st., 50x100	$105
Farmingdale.	
Beth Page turnpike, s. s., adjoining Heiser's, 2 acres	$200
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
16th-av. and 3d-st., s. w. corner, 105x114	$500
11th-av., s. s., lot No. 597, Wakefield, 100x114	400
6th-av., w. s., adjoining lot No. 548, Mount Vernon, 64x105	16,000
Morrisania.	
Mott-st., 200 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x106	$4,000
Sing Sing.	
Broadway, e. s., part J. F. Purdy's property, 120x122x40x45	$500
Poundridge.	
Wm. Taylor's to Alonzo Stevens' road, adjoining Z. Jones', 9 acres	$600
West Farms.	
Broad-st., s. e. s., lot No. 85, Fanmont-st., 50x140	$100
Woodworth-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lamartine-st., 50x100	$1,800
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Ogden-st., e. s., 1,084 ft. n. from Clarkson-st., 25x104	$1,600
Warren-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Summit-st., 30x100	1,000
Charlton-st., w. s., 399 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x100	400
West-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Mercer-st., 32x111½	1,120
Montclair.	
A new opened street, n. s., through Patrick Morthas' land, 50x111	$200
Clinton.	
Buren-av., e. s., 131 ft. s. from Springfield-av., 50x134	$370
Caldwell.	
L. H. Bonie to Edgar T. Gould, 3 90-100 acres	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 43 New-st.; about 30x75; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY YELLOW-stone dwelling, on Perry-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., with first-class improvements.
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 19TH-ST., THE FIRST-class English basement four-story dwelling, 25 feet wide, about 70 feet deep all up; lot one half the block; near 5th-av.; house in complete order; possession May 1; terms easy; suitable for a private family or a professional gentleman. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON STUYVESANT-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City. The property, having a large area of ground, is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 125 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY FRENCH-roof brown-stone dwelling, on 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; for sale at a very low price.
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 23th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 69 West 4th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x120, with an ell 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE PROPERTY for business purposes, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., being 33 feet on Bleecker-st. by 75 feet on Downing-st.; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a three-story high-stoop brick house with 12 rooms and all modern improvements; house 21x40, lot 21x98; price $23,000; terms easy; possession May 1. Apply to ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, No. 878 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 27th-st., near Broadway, with furniture as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling, on 30th-st., near Lexington-av. Price, $15,000. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 125 West 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., hardwood finish, extra plumbed; a No. 1 house at a bargain. Apply to J. W. STEVENS, No. 206 West 49th-st., or No. 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling, on 30th-st., near 3d-av.; all modern improvements.
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

$22,000 WILL BUY A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 20x60x100, on 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; a decided bargain.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; offered reasonable.
JOHN McCLEAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., near Broadway, for sale, a bargain; paying 14 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE TO be sold at a great sacrifice. Reason given by calling at premises No. 369 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 100 6TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
(Established 18[illegible].)
All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY marble building, on Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

GREENWICH.—ATTRACTIVE RESIdence, conveniently located; carriage house; three-fourths of an acre; shore front, $7,000; several others; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge Station, Conn.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE ENTIRE UPper part of building, on 8th-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts., containing large and small halls, suitable for public entertainments, schoolrooms, &c., on the second floor; and suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes on the third and fourth floors; these splendid premises will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, E. D.; the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New-York. For particulars, apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, No. 69 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 697 AND 699, through to Mercer-st.; 200 feet; building marble; seven stories; 50 feet wide; near the new Great Central Hotel. If wanted, the lessee can have loan of $100,000.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 202 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts., now occupied as a flour and feed store; a good business location. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 249 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE LOFTS OF STORE, corner of Cliff and Fulton-st., 80x66. Apply to JOHN F. DICKENSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 164 8th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent leases of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.—Below Union-square, for small families which must reside in town, three or four rooms to each. Proposals with references desired so as to adapt to suitable applicants. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A FURnished house, having gas, water and all modern improvements, about two acres of land, stable, &c.; within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. View of the river unsurpassed. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, a substantial three-story brick house, with range and hot water, gas fixtures, &c., on the south side of 90th-st., second brick house east side of Avenue A. Rent, $500. Inquire of BIDWELL, 254 Pearl-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, stable No. 21 West 44th-st.

TO LET—NOS. 111, 117, 119 AND 121 WEST 49th-st., first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 21x56 feet, extra finish. Apply to No. 111, or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE to let, No. 14 Clinton-place, near Broadway. For terms inquire at No. 10 East 17th-st., before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 88 Perry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 308 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York: J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; J. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

ICE TOOLS.

A complete assortment of ice tools, plows, markers, planers, saws, axes, tongs, ice hooks, splitting, chisel and striking-off bars, &c., at
CHAS. S. LITTLE'S Hardware Store,
No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR CORNS, Bunions, ingrowing nails, &c. Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail 50.
DR. BRIGGS & CO., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

[illegible] lots and plots on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Central-av., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., Executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, and known as No. 168.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205.

Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 132 COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Thomas A. Morison and Gerrit Smith, executors of Charles M. Olcott, deceased:

COLUMBIA-ST.—The first-class three-story attic and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and extra large lot, No. 132 Columbia-st., west side, 400 feet 3 inches north of Pierrepont-st. House 25x50 feet, in good order, extra well built, all modern conveniences, and commanding one of the finest views of the Bay. Lot 25x150 feet, through to Furman-st., the rear of which is substantially terraced in stone.

For terms and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

76TH AND 77TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

77TH-ST.—Three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots on the north side of 77th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., (350 feet west of 3d-av. and 70 feet east of the line of Lexington-av.) Houses contain all the modern improvements.

76TH-ST.—One lot of ground on the north side of 76th-st., 265 feet east of 3d-av., 25x102. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators of John Vanderpoel, deceased, house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st.; house and lot south side 128th-st., near 2d-av.; valuable lots corner 2d-av. and 104th-st.; valuable lots on 3d-av., corner of 110th and 113th sts.; also, lots on 110th and 113th sts., in rear of the 3d-av. lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114	114¼
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114	114¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	115	115¼	10-40 Regis.	109¼	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¼	115¾	10-40 Coupon	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	115	115¼	Gold	120¾	120⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	115	115¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113¾	114			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of securities equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

$100,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election."

The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.
A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SCREW NAIL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Vice-President, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. M. THOMPSON, President.
O. K. HAWKES, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving a certified check of S. JACOBY & CO. on the Tradesmen's National Bank, altered from twenty-five dollars to twenty-three hundred and thirty dollars, to order of Pinkney & Co., dated Jan. 28, 1870, No. 1,465.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

I will this week receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—One Million Dollars.
OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 10—One Million Dollars.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of one million. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
A Specialty with
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEXT DOOR TO STOCK EXCHANGE.

We buy and sell the following securities:
CENTRAL PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "CONVERTIBLES" 7s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "STATE AIDS" 7s, gold.
UNION PACIFIC 6s, gold.
UNION LAND GRANT 7s, currency.
UNION INCOME 10s, currency.
KANSAS PACIFIC 7s, gold.
KANSAS JUNE and DECEMBER 6s, gold.
KANSAS FEBRUARY and AUGUST 6s, gold.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC 7s, gold.
OSWEGO AND MIDLAND 7s, gold.
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH 6s, gold.
DANVILLE AND URBANA 7s, gold.
ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS 7s, gold.
MONTGOMERY AND EUFALA END 8s, gold.
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA END 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS WATER 6s, gold.
ST. LOUIS CURRENCY 6s.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, currency.
CINCINNATI 7s, currency.
DETROIT 7s, currency.
CLEVELAND 7s, currency.
CHICAGO 7s, currency.
BROOKLYN 7s, currency.
ST. JOSEPH 7s, currency.
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS 6s, gold.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAN. 19, 1870.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 1 until Feb. 17.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the Dover Iron and Rivet Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock to $50,000.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.
JOHN T. POPE, Trustee.
G. M. THOMPSON, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE shares of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va. For further particulars inquire of POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 63 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

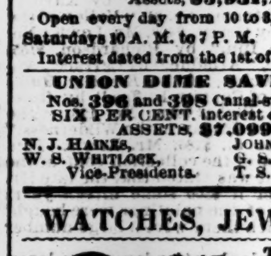
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

JOHN McLEAR, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10, $15. $20. $25.

TO THE LADIES.

Your attention is invited to the COLLINS METAL WATCH AND JEWELRY FACTORY, No. 335 Broadway. These goods are of the newest and richest styles, and are so beautifully gotten up that an Empress would not hesitate to wear them. The Collins Metal is just as good as gold, and costs only one-tenth the price. Call and inspect the goods.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 11 O'clock on 6th-av. cars, between the *Tribune* office and 34th-st., a large buff, blank ENVELOPE containing copy of a Patent and other memoranda of value only to the owner. Five dollars will be paid for its delivery at the advertising department of the *Tribune*.
W. BARKER.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,909 74
ASSETS	$306,909 74

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 18, 1870.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.
GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	168,375

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the full shares of the capital stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, (excluding fractional shares,) payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 15th inst., to stockholders of record, this day. The transfer books will be opened on the 15th inst.
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox. The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY,
FOOT OF 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870, THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, for six months ending Dec. 31, 1869.
JOHN F. CONOVER, President.
C. DOYLE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York.
JOHN C. PORTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1869, and is this day dissolved, HENRY F. PHINNEY retiring from the business. The affairs of the firm will be settled by their successors, IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., at their old place of business, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.
HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, to date from the 31st day of December, 1869, under the firm name of IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm.
HENRY IVISON,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON,
WILLIAM N. CRANE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GEORGE H. SLOANE is admitted a partner in my business from this date.
GEORGE SLOANE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter C. Robinson, of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1870.
f8-law3wTu*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. TUFTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Tufts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1870.
f8-law3wTu*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,619.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Maunsell B. Field, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.
f8-law3wTu*
ROLAND MERRITT, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $10, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

The Rooms of the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will, after Feb. 8, be at No. 59 Reade-st., New-York City.

Correspondents will please direct accordingly.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9 | Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17 | Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

Steamer of Feb. 9 will not carry passengers.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.......March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.......Feb. 12 | EUROPA.......Mar. 5
ANGLIA.....Feb. 19 | INDIA........Mar. 12
COLUMBIA...Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA......Mar. 19

And each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100, $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day before.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers; collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Bills Lading given to Selma, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to [illegible]ERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to [illegible]MOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Gentlemen going to travel on the Continent, who can afford the expense of a courier [illegible] valuable in relieving the traveler from cares and troubles, conveyance of luggage; in securing accommodations, in protecting the [illegible] imposition, and an infinity of annoyances they are exposed in various parts of [illegible] Competent and trustworthy couriers [illegible] servants may always be obtained [illegible] COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible] Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage [illegible] and Queenstown weekly, by first-class [illegible] from Liverpool and London, by [illegible] packets. Drafts for £1 and upward [illegible] part of Great Britain and Ireland, at [illegible] at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE OF THE
THOMPSON COLLECTION,
NOW IN PROGRESS, AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
SALES COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M., DAILY,
UNTIL THE ENTIRE LIST, COMPRISING
NEARLY TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS,
SHALL HAVE BEEN SOLD.

The catalogue does not exaggerate when it calls this the most numerous and costly collection of paintings ever offered to the American public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Conspicuous in the bewildering variety are many pictures worthy to adorn the finest public or private galleries in the world. Certainly nothing like it has hitherto been exhibited in the United States.—*N. Y. Herald, Editorial, Jan. 24.*

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, &c., &c. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicine, in fair order, hospital stores, beef extract, &c., &c.

Also, two covered wagons, new, and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE
OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings, will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
(OPPOSITE WALLACK'S,)
ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the most distinguished and favorite American and European artists.
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT
BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 69 Washington-square, south, (West Fourth-st.,) between Wooster and Thompson sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, marble-top centre and side tables, two pier and five mantel mirrors, piano forte, 6¾ octave, Glenn & Co., rosewood hall stand, walnut buffet, extension tables, dining and arm chairs, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing table, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ART SALE—JOHN P. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, will sell by auction on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, without reserve, the collection of paintings belonging to John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising choice examples by J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Durand, Whittredge, Loop, Nehlig, Lambdin, Robbe, Diaz, Veyrassat, Gentz, Quin, Yewells, Schures. This collection embraces thirty paintings, gems of art, of a description seldom seen in an auction room. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition FREE, day and evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 79 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 3, 1869.
[illegible] HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid, [illegible] willing to assist with washing; no [illegible] country; best reference. Can be seen [illegible] 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts., in 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands family baking and pastry; no objection to a short distance in the country, if suited, or to a gentleman's private boarding school; the best of reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid and laundress or fine washing, by a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; has good City references. Call at No. 320 4th-av., new No. 325.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and efficient workwoman, by the day or week, in any private family, on ladies', children's and infants' clothes; has her own sewing machine. Call at No. 234 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress or would assist with chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; can give the best City references. Apply for two days at No. 45 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress for grown children; can give instruction in the English language if required; has good reference. Address J. M., No. 201 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to grown children; five years reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 519 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; refers her present employers, where she can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 508 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 346 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; City or country; is an excellent cook; meats, game, soup, pastry, creams; excellent baker; care of milk, butter, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SITUATION as laundress; or would assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 628 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av. corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 55 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light housework; has no objection to children; has good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, one who understands thoroughly soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; is a good baker, and will assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 128 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly to go out by the day in families. Address No. 246 East 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; has three years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE WASHER and ironer a gentleman's or family's washing at her own house; best of reference. Call at No. 460 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 419 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; is thoroughly competent; the best of references. Apply at No. 310 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; competent in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a place for general housework, cooking or chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 133 East Houston-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with best City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 433 East 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., (NEW No. 335,) for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN servants our specialty, and Protestant and Catholic Irish on hand at the International Office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man (with one child) who is fully qualified to take charge of a gentleman's place, being well acquainted with the growing of hot and cold grapes, fruit, vegetables and flowers; has no objection to take charge of a farm; wife can take charge of the dairy; can give the very best of references as to character and capability. Apply to B. C., at Buest's flower store, No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored boy as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his work; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address by mail THOMAS ABBOTT.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a situation in the country as coachman and groom and to assist in gardening, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has four years' reference from last place. Address G. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; will go to any part of the country where a good permanent situation may offer; good City reference. Address No. 399 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a small private religious family. Any message left with Mrs. REILLY, 19th-st. Church, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a gentleman's family, by a Protestant with good reference. Address WAITERMAN, No. 437 East 12th-st., Room No. 2, rear house, for two or three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches; has twelve years' experience. Address J. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN THOROUGHLY understanding his business, a situation as waiter in some private family. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; married; without children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references. Address L. G. D., gardener, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man on a gentleman's place. Address A. B., No. 100 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 118 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL farmer on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 97 Fulton-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN REQUIRING A trustworthy coachman, one who understands his business and who will do his [illegible] horses, willing and obliging [illegible] best of City reference [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a [illegible] man of experience, who has a [illegible] knowledge of everything belonging to the [illegible] in and out of doors; has the [illegible] from former employers; would prefer a place where improvements are to be made. Address T. F., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, [illegible] small boys, [illegible] Apply at CARPENTER'S [illegible] No. 128 11th-st., cor. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a first-class man, who perfectly understands his business; will be willing to take charge of laundry or dairy; best of reference from last employer. Call or address JAMES, No. 856 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; skillful with horses; a good City driver; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. L., at saddlery, No. 1,253 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man; a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse and graperies; can give the best of reference to his capabilities. Address GARDENER, No. 116 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City reference. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address C. Y., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 132 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man, (Protestant;) country preferred; or would like to attend on a gentleman traveling; best of reference. Address R. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, an American; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, and gardening in all its branches; first-class references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; married; no family; thoroughly understands all branches belonging to the business; highly recommended. Address for three days F. B. C., seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; can drive well, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. N., No. 896 Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, and to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference. Address Box No. 389 Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business; not afraid of work; has best references from last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box 200 *Times* Office.

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A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO HAS been a merchant for the past twenty years, desires employment as purchaser, salesman or general manager in any respectable business where his energies and business acquaintance may be made available. Testimonials of the highest character offered. Address T. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPONSIBILITY, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk; is an experienced bookkeeper, and can give satisfactory references; salary moderate. Address E. THOMAS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

$100 PER WEEK. Don't complain of hard times when you have a competency within your reach. Agents, both male and female, are making $100 per week selling our new work,
PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
They have no competition; there never was a book published like it; anybody can sell it; everybody buys it. Send for circular containing table of contents of this wonderful work. Address
WELLS & COFFIN, 432 Broome-st., New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE VARnish business. Address, stating qualifications and references, by letter only, MINETT & CO., New-York.

WANTED—FOR A FEW DAYS, A COPYIST who is experienced in copying legal papers. Address R. R., Station C, with handwriting, price and address.

NURSE WANTED—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, capable of taking entire charge of a baby; first-class references required. Apply at No. 280 Madison-av., corner of 40th-st., before 12 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:20 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M. mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M. accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500. A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered to young men of good family and personal address, having the above capital [illegible] in weekly installments [illegible] good living after one year [illegible] PROSPER[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

KELLOGG. KELLOGG. KELLOGG.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 9.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MISS KELLOGG.
MME. LUMLEY, SIGS. LOTTI, REYNA, BARILI,
AND GIORGIO RONCONI,
in his great comic part of Antonio.
THURSDAY, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MASANIELLO. LEFRANC.
Seats [illegible] at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's [illegible] Dodd's Express, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIXTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 12, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7½.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

BYRNE & STARR..........Directors
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8—SATURDAY MATINEE at 2—Offenbach's chef d'oeuvre, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. The most successful operas on record. Performed at this Theatre last season 110 successive nights, being the success of the day, with the following unprecedented cast:

DROGAN......MRS. HOWARD PAUL

Genevieve	Guerett	Brigette	Briot
Sifroy	Girrebeuck	Charles Martel	Duchesne
Golo	Moreau	Bourgmestre	Rousseau
Grabuge	Genot	Pitou	Edgard
Narcisse	Francis	Christine	Vandaname

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY FROM PARIS.

New costumes. Finest mise en scene ever seen in New-York. Seats for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE GREAT NOVELTY-PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES,
THE FOUR DENZERS, HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
The very successful Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

1870. 1870.

BAL D'OPERA.
MASQUE ET TRAVESTI,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.
TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. LANDER AND GRILL.
SINGLE TICKETS, $5.

Boxes and tickets for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and from the Committee.

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED BY F. CURET.
TICKETS, $2.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $3. Sold by
FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 38 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 896 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 38 Murray-st.
For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

LAW SCHOOL
OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS:

NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading and Evidence.
CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills and Administration.
JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States and in some departments unequaled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address
J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

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MORNING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady accustomed to tuition desires an engagement to give daily lessons in English, French and Music; highest reference as to capability. Address M. L. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of all kinds cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
AND
MISS CHARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY,
Adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Captain Henri de Lagardere......Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers......Miss LECLERCQ
Prince de Gonzague......Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles......Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans......Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus......Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duchess de Nevers......Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zilla (a Zingara)......Miss IONE BURKE

The drama will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870,
At the request of numerous influential citizens,
MR. FECHTER
will appear in his famed impersonation of
HAMLET.

The sale of seats for the Hamlet night will commence at the box office on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.,
T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of
SCHOOL.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDEE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, it will be presented
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,
Until further notice.

MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA
In rehearsal.

CHARITY CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.
At the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.
The following artists and amateurs will perform:
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Piano.
Mr. N. HAGEN, Viola. Mr. C. WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. C. SCHLESINGER, Violin.
Mr. J. ANDRESEN, Violin.

1. Trio, Op. 49........F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
2. Quartet, Op. 76, N. 3........Jos. Haydn
3. Meditations sur les Preludes, N. 2, 6 and 1, J. Sebastian Bach
4. A Short Address, by Mr. de Cordova.
5. Quintet, Op. 44........R. Schumann

Tickets for sale by F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place; Jordens & Martens, No. 758 Broadway, and Pickard & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st. Single admission, $2; with reserved seat, $5.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Will read under the auspices of the Progressive Literary Association, at
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1870. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Brentano's, Schirmer's, Macfarland's, No. 947 Broadway, Ditson's, Pond & Co.'s, and Pattison's, under the hall.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMPANY to the Twenty-second Regiment Reception, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will be held at Apollo Rooms, Broadway and 28th-st., SATURDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 6½. Supper at 7½. Tickets, admitting a lady or gentleman, can be had at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 500 Broadway, and at Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 78 East 9th-st.; price, $1 50 each.

LECTURES

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock.
THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE.
A geological lecture with a hundred PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS by Professor A. Rohde.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE. —Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant room, with or without board, (private family,) on reasonable terms.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—To let with board (will be vacated in a few days) a large, handsome, sunny room, second floor. No. 150 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, WITHOUT board, to a gentleman only, a front room and bedroom; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 465 5th-av., corner of 27th-st.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.—A PRIvate family will take one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. No. 17 Clarkson-st.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS located, and will have suites of apartments and private table, permanent or transient.

NO. 251 5TH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMEly-furnished room on fourth floor, for one or two gentlemen with board. Frenchman cook.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH LARGE well furnished front rooms. No. 55 West 12th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING, WHITE GOODS, &c.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
PRINTS, QUILTS,
DRESS GOODS, PIQUES.
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
&c., &c.

We offer in the above sale unusual inducements to purchasers, owing to the fall in gold and the want of additional room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 7, a fine assortment of
FRENCH PERCALES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
BUFF AND WHITE PIQUES, &c.,
AT RETAIL.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods, MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At EGER'S, No. 836 and 852 Broadway, near 19th-st. East side.

MILLINERY.

HALF PRICE BONNETS AND HATS. —Opera Bonnets, $6; elegant stylish Hats, Flowers, Ladies' and Children's Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 809 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS.

Medical and business clairvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 159 41st-st., between Broadway and [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor.
EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE AGE.
JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN F. McDONOUGH'S
Gorgeous spectacular and legendary romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF SCENIC SPLENDOR.
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES,
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC,
NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS,
NEW HERALDIC TROPHIES AND BANNERS.
DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
PRONOUNCED THE MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
From the Porte St. Martin and Du Chatelet Theatres, Paris.
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
THREE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the box office of the theatre, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., or at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHTS.	THE LAST NIGHTS.
The LAST NIGHTS of The SERIOUS FAMILY. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. THE SPITFIRE. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX. The last matinees, WEDNESDAY, at 2. SATURDAY, at 2. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX. AMINADAB SLEEK, TOBIAS SHORTCUT.	NOTICE. ON MONDAY NEXT, after much preparation, WILL BE PRODUCED, for the first time in this City, a new version of Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET. Fine scenery and costumes. A NEW COMPANY, interspersed with popular MUSIC AND SONGS. The Prince of Denmark, HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX, his first appearance in THAT CHARACTER.

The sale of seats for Hamlet commences on Tuesday at box office, and at No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........AUGUSTIN DALY.

SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF.	After a very brilliant run of FIVE WEEKS, Miss OLIVE LOGAN'S racy local comedy of LONG BRANCH SUMMER LIFE AND SUMMER SCENES, will be withdrawn on Saturday evening next.

FAREWELL SURF MATINEE next Saturday at 2.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14,
will be produced, for the first time on any stage, Mr. Augustin Daly's new work of powerful human interest and of contemporaneous society, based upon the reigning sensation of Parisian circles, and entitled
FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
(Successor to Barnum's.)
BROADWAY, CORNER THIRTIETH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

At 2 daily, To be seen all day.	PILGRIM OF LOVE. TWO STONE GIANTS. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY.	At 2 daily. To be seen all day

At 8, evening—FAUST and BLONDES—At 8, evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Fourth week of the gorgeous pantomime of
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS?
OR, GOLD AT 165. Also the CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
FRIDAY, complimentary testimonial to Mr. James Mace, when Mr. John C. Heenan will appear.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

MR. WATERS' PAINTINGS
On exhibition free, day and evening, Clinton Hall Galleries, Astor-place.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE Societe Culinaire Philanthropique of New-York, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, at Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1870. Tickets, including supper for gentleman and one lady, $5, to be had at the principal hotels and at the door.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies or Transportation advertised," (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 9th inst., for the following Supplies and Transportation. Supplies to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

"SUPPLIES."

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

6 boxes Tin, XX Prime, 14x20, 1,000 pounds ⅝ Hoop Iron, 400 pounds Sheet Lead, 4 pounds square foot, 500 pounds 20d. cut, and 100 pounds 6d. Finishing Nails, 500 pounds White Lead, in oil, 25 pounds Gum Camphor in lumps, 1 dozen Small Sponges, 12 dozen Lamp Chimneys, 5 pounds Cotton Twine Sewing, 100 pounds Worsted Yarn, all wool, 7 Iron Wheelbarrows, 1 Leather Splitting Gauge, 10 inch, 3 3-inch Flue Brushes, complete, 9 solid Punches, square cast steel, 0 to 8, 4 pair Shoe Lasts, Nos. 6 to 9, 6 dozen Sash Tools, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, 1 Washburn's improved Chuck, 4-inch, 3 Patent Extension Bitts, 3 pairs Office Shears, 2 sets Alphabets Stamps, Letters and Figures, 1-12 and ⅛-inch, 4 Rivet Set and Headers, cast steel, Nos. 00, 2, 4 and 8, 13 dozen Files, 8 to 16-inch ass'td, 19 gross Brass Screws, ¾ to 1 inch, assorted, 3 dozen L'Hommidieu's Ship Augurs, 9-16, ⅝ and 11-16 inch, 5 gross Iron Screws, 1¼, No. 16, 5 pounds, Split Escutcheon Pins, 30 pounds Red Sealing Wax, common, 300 balls Black Wax, 30 sets Gimbals for Argand Lamps.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

2 Reams Emery Cloth, each Nos. FFF, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120; 10 pounds Escutcheon Pins, ⅜ in.; 300 pounds Hard Brown Soap; 2,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, each 1½ in. 2 in., and 1,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, 1¼ in.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

2,000 Bushels Hardwood Charcoal, 1 Barrel Spanish Brown, 1 Carboy Sulphuric Acid, 1 Carboy Muriatic Acid, 1 Carboy Dipping.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

TRANSPORTATION.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For about 53 kegs of pickles and 254 boxes containing shoes, soap, candles and small stores, measuring in all about 557 feet, to be taken direct from the Navy Yard, New-York, and delivered at Callao, Peru. Freight free of primage. Payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading.

Bidders for supplies are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms for supplies will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in Minneapolis, Minn., until Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, piling and trestle work on twenty-one miles of railway, between the towns of Hastings and Red Wing, on the line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. Maps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, No. 160 3d-st., St. Paul.

D. C. SHEPARD,
Chief Engineer Minnesota Railway Construction Co.
Dated Jan. 29, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN BUILDING COMPANY, NO. 810 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDers—Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River.—Sealed proposals for the masons' work, iron work, carpenters' work, dock work, piling, &c., &c., respectively required in the erection of the Manhattan Market buildings, will be received at the office of the Company up to March 1, 1870. The plans and specifications for estimates will be ready on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the architect, H. G. HARRISON, No. 67 William-st. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all proposals presented, and ample security will be required for the performance of the work by the contractors. Proposals to be directed to the architect, in the care of the Company, as above.

By order of the Board,
J. EUGENE FLANDIN, Secretary.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An explosion of gun cotton occurred yesterday morning in the store of D. D. T. DAVIES, dealer in photograph material, at No. 93 Crosby-street, blowing out the front window and burning Mr. DAVIES seriously about the face.

On Thursday evening next a concert will be given in the Park Presbyterian Church in Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the proceeds of which will be applied towards the liquidation of the indebtedness of the church. The performers are popular, and the entertainment a promising one. The organist of the church, Mr. H. CLARENCE SAGE, will direct the performance.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, ROBT. COWEN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for being off post in a stable, and NATHANIEL E. FROST, Forty-fourth Precinct, for being intoxicated, were dismissed from the Department. Sergeant JAMES A. MATHEWS was transferred from the First Precinct to the Forty-first, and Sergeant JACOB E. HEALY from the Forty-first to the First Precinct.

A series of protracted meetings are being held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, at which Rev. Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, will preach this and the three following evenings of this week.

Sunday night the office of BUNCK, DANIELS & RAPP, No. 202 Centre-street, dealers in mahogany wood, was entered by burglars, who made their way into the building by forcing open the door opening into the rear yard. After all this labor, however, to which was added that of ransacking the rooms, they found nothing portable except some old clothes belonging to the workmen employed in the yard, but rather than go empty handed, the disappointed marauders carried away these worthless garments.

Colonel HARRY ROCKAFELLAR has received a letter from an official in Richmond, Va., stating that the two twelve-pounder howitzers which were presented to the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., by Captain DAHLGREN, of the United States Navy, in April, 1861, and with which the regiment did such good work on the battle field of Bull Run, are now stored in that city and can be had on application. New-Yorkers will remember that these guns were only abandoned when Cobb Run was reached on that memorable retreat, and then only because it was utterly impossible to get them across a broken bridge. During the battle, the two guns effectually restrained the rebel cavalry from damaging our flanks. The battery was commanded by Captain ELLIS. Colonel ROCKAFELLAR has sent a request to Richmond that the guns be forwarded to New-York.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the hair manufactory of JAMES WEIL, No. 491 Broome-street, doing a damage of $50. The stock was insured for $1,000 in the Etna.

AUGUST MEYERS, of No. 468 Sixth-avenue, yesterday, while intoxicated, fell down stairs at his residence, and was severely injured.

JOHN DOYLE, of No. 151 West Twenty-fourth-street, was engaged yesterday at the top of a pole of the Fire Telegraph in Centre-street, near Worth, in stretching the wire, when he was pulled from his lofty perch by a Fourth-avenue car getting entangled in the wire, which reached to the street. DOYLE was thrown to the street, and fortunately escaped with a fracture of the arm and some severe bruises. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Commissioner BRENNAN sat yesterday to hear complaints against policemen, and investigated a number of cases, none of which presented anything of public interest.

A bill for the Elevated Steam Railway in Third-avenue, has been introduced into the Legislature. Mr. HATFIELD, the engineer, has proposed a plan, and the first experiment will be made at Cooper Institute. It is estimated that the cost of an elevated road to Harlem will be about $3,000,000. The system comprises a continuous bridge resting on iron posts. The tracks are to be partially inclosed. The bed of the track will be water tight, which is to be erected in the centre of the avenue. The expense of construction per mile is placed at $500,000.

The semi-annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York was continued yesterday. The sophomore and introductory classes were examined in synonyms and French and Latin, the examinations being conducted by Professors BARTON, ROEMER and HERRERMAN.

The ladies belonging to the congregation of the Church of the Paternity, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, held a festival at that place last evening, in aid of the Mission School connected with the church. The school is industrial in its character, and is doing a good work among poor children.

The strange phenomenon seen in the heavens last Wednesday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and having a resemblance to a firebrand, or, by some, called a comet, was probably a red streamer of the Northern Lights. These electric brands sometimes remain quite stationary in the heavens for over an hour at a time. There is no comet at present in the evening or morning sky.

HERMANN GOODSTEIN and his brother HENRY were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. While searching the premises of HERMANN for stolen property supposed to have been taken from the store No. 68 Beekman-street, sixty switches of human hair, two dozen curls and a quantity of other hair goods, valued at $817, were discovered. HENRY GOODSTEIN claimed it and was arrested, as CHARLES MILES, of No. 18 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, had already stated that the property had been stolen from his store. The magistrate held the accused for examination.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the second floor of the rear tenement No. 43 Essex-street, damaging JULIUS STONE, one of the occupants, to the amount of $800. The third floor, occupied by JOSEPH KEISER, was damaged $250. Both these losers were fully insured. The building is owned by PETER FITZPATRICK, and was damaged $250.

Mrs. MARY HARRINGTON fell into the sub-cellar of her residence, No. 510 East Thirteenth-street, yesterday morning, and sustained such injuries that death ensued in an hour after.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: ELIZA WEBBER, No. 129 Third-street; WM. HARMAN, a resident of Hartford, at No. 247 Mulberry-street; ISRAEL WHITE, No. 217 Division-street.

Mrs. BARBARA HOFFMAN who was accidentally shot on the 22d ult. with a pistol in the hands of a boarder named GOTTFRIEL, died yesterday at her residence No. 833 First-avenue, from the effects of the wound.

Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of MORRIS M. PEYSER, a Boston merchant, who was crushed to death on the 1st inst. at the New-Haven Railroad Depot. The evidence showed that the deceased placed himself in a dangerous position and was unable to escape from a car rapidly entering the depot. The case will be resumed on Monday. As the deceased had his life heavily insured the insurance companies intend to sue the Railroad Company for damages.

JOHN A. CROWLEY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN to answer a charge of personating a Police officer for the purpose of blackmail. Officer O'BRIEN, of the Second Ward, who made the arrest, neglected to bring the complainant to Court until compelled to do so by the Magistrate, who gave him a reprimand for such neglect. THOMAS FINNEGAN, the complainant, was finally found, and the prisoner committed for trial. FINNEGAN was sent to the House of Detention.

BALTHAZAR HAERDT, a German tailor, aged 25, committed suicide, yesterday, in his room, at No. 84 Allen-street, by hanging himself to a hook in the ceiling. The deceased had opened a lager-beer saloon in Third-street, between Avenues C and D, with a man named ADAM MARTIN BAKER. BALTHAZAR left a note stating that he had hung himself in consequence of being cheated by BAKER. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, WILLIAM FULLER was charged with a felonious assault upon WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 280 East Sixth-street, on Sunday evening. The prosecutor stated that he was standing at the door of his residence on the evening in question, when the prisoner, who appeared to be under the influence of drink, came up to him, and without the slightest provocation, stabbed him in the side with a knife, injuring him severely. The prisoner was held to answer.

At a meeting of the Defrauded Soldiers' Association last evening, at No. 113 Bowery, the President announced that their test case, FINLEY vs. VAN DYKE, is to be tried in the United States District Court, either this week or early next. The Association now numbers about 180 members, and at each meeting new names are added to the roll.

The evidence for the prosecution in the case of BREITMAN and ZORHE, jointly charged with violating the Revenue law, was completed yesterday.

On next Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, at about 7:16 o'clock in the evening, the moon, a little over one day after the period of the first quarter, will occult the star numbered 63 in the sign of Taurus. Under high optical power, the star, which passes beneath the dark limb of the moon, seems to vanish, as it were, in a clear evening sky. The emersion takes place at 7:54.

Policeman JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, the officer who figured in the alleged DIMOND counterfeiting and assault case, made a complaint against SAMUEL L. PENN in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, charging the latter with having offered him a bribe of $50 not to appear against DIMOND. The accused was held in $500 bail.

A special meeting of the Fat Men's Association was held at the Revere House last evening. Committees were appointed and tickets distributed for the reception on the 24th inst.

Last evening the members of the Brougham Dramatic Union gave a complimentary entertainment for the benefit of the Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1 charitable fund at Union Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The programme was varied and interesting, and the different characters sustained themselves creditably throughout. Master ED. RALTRAY distinguished himself by his excellent rendering of the song, "Driven from Home," in which he exhibited a proficiency in voice and gesture worthy of a professional performer. Mr. J. A. GAVIN, in the "Girl of the Period," was equally successful, and was deservedly encored. The entertainment concluded with BROUGHAM's laughable extravaganza, "Po-Ca-Hon-Tas."

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique of this City gives its fourth annual ball at Irving Hall this evening. The proceeds of the affair accrue, as hitherto, to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the organization, which includes all the prominent cooks of New-York. It is worth noting that while the efforts of the members of the Société Culinaire have especial appreciation from persons benefiting by them, their contributions have more general regard. The feature of the ball is the supper, a part of which is supplied by each member of the Société. The bill of fare, this year, is unusually lengthened, and several of its elements are referred to as masterpieces of the culinary art, and as likely to hand the contrivers' names down to posterity.

BROOKLYN.

The Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-street, has been sold to the Bethlehem Synagogue, now worshiping in Pearl-street. Mr. TALMAGE will continue to preach in the church until the completion of the new temporary tabernacle.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER, whose congregation proposed to increase his salary, which is now $7,500, announced on Sunday that he did not think this the right time for such an increase, and begged of his congregation to increase in prayer for him and coöperation with him.

It is expected that the ironclad *Monarch*, of the British navy, which will probably convey Prince ARTHUR home to England, will visit the Navy Yard before her departure, and the naval officers are arranging for elaborate official and personal attentions to the officers of the war ship.

The sneak thieves did a good business in Williamsburg on Sunday. In the afternoon the residence of Mr. J. F. FLAGG, No. 85 Rodney-street, was entered, and a gold watch, jewelry and dresses, all of the value of $330, taken away, while the family were at tea in the lower part of the house. At the same time the house of Mrs. MEYER, No. 17 Remsen-street, was entered by a thief, who stole a tin box containing $80 from a bureau drawer. Still another entered the house of Mrs. CHAS. JONES, No. 10 South Sixth-street, and stole $50 worth of wearing apparel.

During January 1,228 patients were treated gratuitously at the Eclectic Dispensary, and 3,070 prescriptions were dispensed.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK lectures on "Names" at St. Ann's Hall, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, this evening.

WM. SMITH, boatswain's mate on board the United States ship *Vermont* at the Navy Yard, fell from his hammock on Sunday evening, his head striking the deck with force. He died in a few minutes thereafter.

Rev. H. J. VAN LENNESS will read a paper before the Long Island Historical Society this evening, on "New Discoveries in Asia Minor."

LONG ISLAND.

The Southside Railroad Company have contracted for sixteen new passenger coaches, four of which are to be delivered this week; also two new dummy engines which are to be delivered on the 1st of April, and one new locomotive. The connection with the old Flushing Railroad will be ready for use by the 1st of May, and then the main terminus will be removed to Hunter's Point.

A revival of religion among the Methodists is now in progress in Astoria. The annual donations to the pastor of the M. E. Church takes place on Thursday evening next, preparations for which are being actively made.

The Summer residence at St. James of ROBERT W. BUTLER, proprietor of the Theatre Comique in New-York, together with the greater portion of its contents, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

As the Riverhead express train was passing Westbury Station, on the Long Island Railroad, on Saturday evening last, at full speed, a man named EDGAR BURNDHAM attempted the foolhardy feat of jumping off. He sustained serious injuries about the head, and remained unconscious for about twenty minutes. He was taken care of by a gentleman living at the depot, and conveyed to his home.

Rev. HORACE COOKE spent the whole of Sunday at Astoria with one of the venerable brothers of the M. E. Church of that place. In the afternoon he walked with him to Hunter's Point. He did not show himself to the villagers more than was necessary.

NEW-JERSEY.

BRADY's skating rink, in Jersey City, opened for the second time this season last evening; about 1,200 persons were on the ice. One corner of the rink was partitioned off, owing to the thaw during the day; the balance of the pond was in an excellent condition. The New-Jersey Band performed during the evening, and many of the principal experts were present.

The Erie Railway train due at Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock last evening, was almost two hours late. It had been detained a few miles up the road by the burning of a coal car upon the train which preceded it. The burned car had been ignited, it is supposed, by a spark from the locomotive before it. The loss was about $500.

A distressing accident occurred at the Santiago Park Hotel, on the Passaic River, on Saturday evening. A colored waiter employed in the house, while carelessly laying down a pistol, accidentally discharged it. The ball took effect in the hip of a servant, a white woman, who was standing near, and inflicted a dangerous wound.

Stage travel between Paterson and Newark was resumed yesterday, owing to the discontinuance of trains on the railroad connecting those points.

According to the annual message of Mayor GRIER, of Elizabeth, the assessed valuation of real and personal property over liabilities, in the city, amounts to $10,731,000. He recommends the introduction of the fire-alarm telegraph. There were 510 arrests during the year. The Police force comprises forty-four officers and men, but he deems this number inadequate to the growing necessities of the city. The lack of a sufficient number of public schools is deplored, as well as the inadequacy of educational appropriations.

The Hudson City Common Council Committee, appointed for the purpose, have waited upon officers of the Erie Railway Company and urged the reinstating of the Long Dock strikers. In reply they were told that the Company, so far from being able to employ more men than it now employed, would be obliged to discharge 150 of the men now in its shops. Mr. GOULD also stated incidentally that the Company contemplates the removal of the shops at Long Dock to Port Jervis. The inducement is the saving of about $15,000 in taxes.

Bishop ODENHEIMER on Sunday administered confirmation to thirty persons in the Rahway Protestant Episcopal Church.

BAYARD TAYLOR lectured at the Tabernacle in Jersey City last evening, on "Life in Europe and America."

Two hundred men engaged upon the sewers in Hudson City threatened to strike if they were not allowed an hour for lunch. The demand was conceded on condition that they should work ten hours a day.

The stables kept by Messrs. GOUGH & HENWOOD on North Fourth-street in Jersey City, were fired by an incendiary on Sunday night. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway.

During Saturday night a young man named GILLESPIE was attacked in Newark by four ruffians, who knocked him down and kicked and beat him almost beyond recognition. They then robbed him of his hat and all the money he had on his person, (25 cents.) No arrests were made.

A man named JAMES CONNELLY, formerly employed in the shop of HUGHES & FELLOWS, in Newark, has made a statement showing that PATRICK LANE, who it has been supposed was drowned at the Hackensack Bridge, on the New-Jersey Railroad, on the 29th of November, was with him on that night and during the next day. CONNELLY states that they were together on a drunken spree in New-York.

The trial of LEONARD SCHUMM is set down for to-day in Newark.

On Sunday evening, the barn and coachman's house belonging to Mr. KISSAM, of Orange, were totally destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at $3,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

In the Supreme Court at Hudson City yesterday the case of WM. H. WOODS vs. The Erie Railway Company to recover $14,876 for materials and labor in the construction of the ferry slip at the foot of Twenty-third-street, New-York, came up for a new trial. On the previous trial a judgment was entered for the plaintiff for $11,500.

On Sunday a splendid chapel connected with Seton Hall College, South Orange, was dedicated with the imposing ceremonies prescribed by the Catholic ritual. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, V. G., pronounced the blessing. Father DOANE delivered the dedicatory sermon.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, THOMAS CONNELLY, JOHN LAUGHLAN and JAMES LAUGHLAN were placed upon trial for arson, having been indicted for setting fire to their premises, No. 214 Grand-street, Jersey City, for the purpose of securing $2,500 insurance.

The Catholics of Hudson City are erecting a new church on Bergen-avenue in Hudson City. The basement has been completed at a cost of $8,500. It will cost, when it shall have been completed, about $50,000. It is expected that it will be finished by August next.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners met last evening. The resolution of the Common Council [illegible] under which Chief FOWLER of the Police force took the action which he did in relation to the Long Dock riots, was answered. Beyond this none other than routine business was transacted by them.

At a meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, of Essex County, held at Newark yesterday, a report was received in reference to the illegal construction of docks by the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, the Citizens' Gaslight Company and others, without obtaining permission from the freeholders of Essex and Hudson Counties. A resolution was adopted for the punishment of such a procedure in future. A thousand dollars were voted to Captain NAGLES, of Belleville, in lieu of damages sustained by a vessel colliding with the wreck of a canal boat which was partially removed by the Board.

Rev. Mr. HEFFERNAN entered formally upon his duties as pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Paterson, on Sunday.

ANN McCOSHER, a girl of the period, living at No. 83 Cross-street, in Newark, has been imprisoned on a charge of having struck her mother, a milesian lady of intemperate habits.

JAMES CURRAN, Jr., Chief of the Hoboken Fire Department, yesterday pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon SAMUEL WEBB at Hoboken in December. He was held to bail to await sentence.

TEMPERANCE.

Another Large Meeting—Addresses by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Mr. Buckley and Others.

Another large meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, was held at Dr. J. P. THOMPSON's Church, on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, last evening. Hon. WM. E. DODGE presided. It had been expected that Rev. Dr. TYNG would take part in the exercises, but his ill-health kept him at home. In a letter regretting his necessary absence, he expresses his sympathy with "a cause in which 200 churches are struggling against 10,000 rum shops in a single city." The venerable Doctor says: "If each rumshop destroy as many souls as the other can save in the year, as it goes by—which is by no means an excessive computation—what an amount of ruin, uninterrupted and eternal, is overwhelming our people from this one wicked source. Surely it is a cause which demands all the effort we can make, and the utmost perseverance and determination."

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON first read a portion of the Scriptures and offered a prayer, after which Hon. Mr. DODGE explained the objects of the National Temperance Association. Their monthly paper had a circulation of some 15,000, and their *Children's Journal* a circulation of over 100,000. The Society felt encouraged in their efforts by the success they were meeting with. In this City, during the past two years, between two and three millions had been spent for licenses. There was a great awakening throughout the country, and an example had been set in high places. He spoke also of the good influence of the Congressional Temperance Committee. It has been estimated that in three years the expenses of intoxicating drinks would have built four thousand miles of railway. He alluded to the good effects due from the secular Press of the country, the *Tribune*, TIMES and others.

Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY then said he intended to speak of the disease known in medicine by the different terms, dipsomania, oromania and methomania. This disease might be inherited. He had read of a child of five years of age, the son of a drunkard, who was on the way to inebriety. This disease also often resulted from a diseased nervous system. All these terms mean merely an insatiable thirst for drink. There were two varieties of dipsomaniacs, the steady old toper or "soaker," and those who were only occasionally under its influence. He knew of a Senator, now in the Senate, who had fits of groveling drunkenness five or six times a year. The speaker instanced several other striking cases of dipsomaniacy, one of a clergyman, another of a respectable lady, who drank half a pint of burning fluid, when all other stimulants were removed. The children of moderate drinkers are very likely to become dipsomaniacs. The children of persons of a particularly nervous temperament are inclined to become dipsomaniacs if they drink ardent spirits at all. Persons of lymphatic temperaments will develop into confirmed drunkards unless they are especially careful. There was no way of reforming a drunkard except by total abstinence. [A voice in the audience said "That's true."] "The sleeping tiger must never be allowed to smell blood." Those who set wine before their friends commit a crime before God and humanity. The prescription of drinks by way of medicine was greatly to be condemned. He cited Professor MILLER in support of this assertion. Again, even malt liquors must not be trifled with. He illustrated this point by a case he personally knew of. He closed by an appeal against calling those fanatics who opposed all drinking.

Mr. GREELEY mentioned an instance of a man who drank up a bottle of eau-de-cologne, which he had found in his (Mr. GREELEY's) trunk, and became intoxicated on that, though he would have bet one thousand dollars to one cent that there was not anything on which a man could get intoxicated in his room. Let any good man drink one glass of liquor a week and the whole town will talk of it, disregarding his charities and virtues. So long as a man drinks one glass of liquor he will do no good in trying to convert the intemperate. The one glass of liquor was in the public mind all the time. The men who drink at all are the men by whom the hard drinkers steady themselves. When people have gone too far, then they say they will stop, and that is just the time when they can't stop. The appetite for strong drink was the worst passion that could get hold of a man. They should work among the children, and he thought they were on the side of temperance rather than on the side of the enemy. If the children could be saved for twenty years, they would make this a temperance country.

After an appeal by Mr. DODGE, a collection was taken up.

Rev. Dr. SIZER then said a few words. He was glad the platform of total abstinence was broad enough for men of all religions, politics, and of all classes. He made an earnest appeal in behalf of temperance, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

Lawlessness in Queens County—How Robbers are Permitted to Escape.

During the last week or ten days four of the most high-handed highway robberies have been perpetrated in Queens County. They seemed to have cropped out in different sections nearly simultaneously. First we have the robbery and attempted murder of Mr. BERGEN, near the Plains; then the reported attack on a man in Hempstead; third, we find a village Marshal, a man sworn to prevent crime, committing a robbery, and, if reports be true, threatening to drown the victim; and lastly Mr. RUDOLPH BERGEN, of Freeport, is made to dismount from his wagon, and is robbed of $200. What means have been taken to detect and punish the guilty parties? In the case of the first we hear of the Sheriff starting to gain some clue four days after the criminals have left the scene, and long after all traces have probably been covered. In the case of the Flushing Marshal, two constables are given warrants. Of course, convenient time has been allowed for the birds to have flown. The question naturally arises, Is there collusion between the guilty parties and the officers of the law? It was not long since that it was found impossible to get a constable to serve a warrant on a brother of a well known constable in Newtown, charged with one of the most heinous crimes known to the law, and to this day the man is at large. Where does the fault lie? In the case of the village Marshal referred to above, a constable who shall be nameless, made the remark in the hearing of several gentlemen, a day or two since, that $500 would bring the man back. If the Supervisors of Queens County have offered any reward we would like to hear of it officially. We have heard a rumor, but nothing more, and we believe it is customary to advertise any such reward.

German Masked Balls.

Masked balls were held by two of the German singing societies of this City belonging to the General Singers' Union, Mr. BERNARD HUNDT, President, last night. The Abt Scholars, Messrs. M. FUERCHTENICHT, President, and CESAR EMMELMANN, Musical Director, held their ball at the New-York Casino, Nos. 51 to 55 East Houston-street. It was well attended, and a goodly number of fine and interesting masks made their appearance. The Schiller Union Society, Messrs. CHARLES KALISCH, President, and G. MANGOLD, Musical Director, held their ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Costly and interesting masks were present in abundance, both male and female. Uncle Sam was represented in a number of very funny shapes. A procession of masks representing the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa and America took place. Among the Europeans the masks of BISMARCK and LOUIS NAPOLEON were to be seen. The balls at both places were very merry affairs and went off most pleasantly.

Fighting for the Spoils—The Seger and Guentzer Aldermanic Contest.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday, Alderman MILLER in the chair, to proceed with the investigation in the case of the Seger and Guentzer contest. A large number of persons were present, among others Mr. WATERBURY and Judge PHILLIPS on behalf of the respective contestants.

Mr. WATERBURY, on behalf of SEGER, handed in an affidavit to the effect that they had not been able to procure certain witnesses required to prove that the canvassers who acted in the Twenty-ninth District of the Seventeenth Ward so acted on fraudulent and forged assignations of duly appointed canvassers. These acting canvassers were the creatures of fraud, if not the originators of it, and it was absolutely necessary to bring the legitimate canvassers before the Committee.

Judge PHILLIPS asked if these canvassers who officiated at the election were not duly sworn, and that their returns accepted by the Board of Aldermen. [illegible] canvassers was like that of the other [illegible] present, cried "stop [illegible]." He had his witnesses present, and did not wish any further delay.

The Committee decided to adjourn to Friday next at 12 o'clock, when the canvassers alleged to have been superseded are to be examined.

FIVE POINTS CALVARY CHAPEL.

Dedication Services—Addresses by Rev. S. B. Halliday, Rev. G. S. Mingins and Rev. Dr. Hall.

The new chapel connected with the Five Points House of Industry was dedicated yesterday, with interesting and appropriate services, in the presence of an exceedingly large audience. As a full description of the building was published in the TIMES yesterday morning, it will be unnecessary to repeat the details.

At the hour appointed the children marched in, to the music of the drum and piano, and to the number of 300 took their seats on the platform at the back of the stage. The dedicatory services were opened with the singing of the anthem, "The Lord is my Shepherd," by the children, under the lead of Miss L. WALLACE, their efficient teacher. Rev. Dr. PAXTON then offered prayer, and after the singing of another hymn, Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the House of Industry, made a statement as to its work and prospects, which has, in the main, been already given in these columns. The House of Industry has had four Superintendents, Messrs. PEASE, TALCOTT, BARLOW and HALLIDAY. The school registers show from twelve to fifteen hundred scholars every year, the evening school was frequented chiefly by the Chinese; the Home had had 7,000 inmates during the past five years, and 25,000 children had been taught in the schools; the expenses of the institution averaged $3,000 per month; there were about 200 uniformly connected with the schools. These were the main features of the report, ending with the hope that the partial union between the City Mission and the House of Industry might be productive of much good.

Rev. G. S. MINGINS made a statement as to the work of the City Mission, its object being to evangelize the masses of the City. The managers represented all the different missionary organizations in the City. They did the outside work, and the House of Industry the inside work.

The children then went through a kind of drill, led by a bright little fellow, after which Rev. I. COTTON SMITH made a few remarks on the necessity for united Christian effort. People here forgot differences of creed, and the only five points known were the Five Points House of Industry. He thought we would soon reach a point where the State would only provide for secular education, and Christian people would have to support a general system of religious education.

Rev. H. D. GANSE delivered an address on the missionary obligations of Christianity.

Rev. Dr. HALL was announced to speak on the "Lights and Shadows of Great Cities." He said his subject was fixed for him, and it was a little more poetic than he would have made it, but he would reduce it to prose before he got through. There were many bright lights in this City. In no city in the world were better specimens of large-hearted, generous Christianity. But there were many dark spots. One was intemperance. Another was our Sabbath profanity. He had heard the Sabbath described as "the lucid interval in that delirium which we call life." That was true, but many never enjoyed that lucid interval. He would not speak of passions that might not be named, or of the deeds of darkness which were doing great evil among us. We had a dark shadow in the matter of crime committed with an audacity perfectly appalling and destroying the sense of security with which we ought to walk our streets. The worst features of this was not only crime undetected, but crime detected and unpunished. Many had seen articles in the newspapers desiring Vigilance Committees, and papers otherwise prudent hinted at Lynch law, which should be spoken of with bated breath. He asked, would the crushing out of the criminals by brute force tend to better our condition? Must we keep a mere brute repressing force on hand? As the limbs become diseased was there no better process than continual transportation. Dr. HALL was very severe on those "who plundered their fellow-citizen on Wall-street with a villainy worse than the scum who rifled his pocketbook." The best agency for good was the Christian congregation.

At the close of Dr. HALL's address the children, or rather twenty-six of them, went through an A. B. C. roundelay, and the exercises were concluded with the benediction.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅞; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 105½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £9 5s.@£9 10s. ₽ ton. Sugar, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Sperm Oil, £86@£87 ₽ ton. Linseed Oil, £30 15s.@£31 ₽ ton. Common Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ₽ cwt. Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes, 73f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum opened flat at 59½f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour 19s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active and firm.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 73f. 27c.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—Cotton opens quiet for both spot and afloat; Low Middling afloat, 137f. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 7—4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92¼. American securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87 for the issue of 1862, and 85½ for the issue of 1867. The stock market is quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 7—4 P. M.—Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum closed flat at 59½ for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged on spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying, par@1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $3 75@$4 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at 85½c.@87c.; No. 2, 79¾c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at 79¾c. CORN dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 69½c.@70c.; in the afternoon, nominally at 69½c. OATS dull at 38c.@38½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and steady at 69c.@70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES dull at 93c.@93½c. PROVISIONS easier and fairly active. Mess PORK closes firm at $25 37½@$25 50, cash; $27 75, seller March. LARD moderately active and lower at 14½c., cash and seller March. MEATS a shade more active but less firm, at 9½c.@10c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 12½c. for Rough Sides; 13¼c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. HAMS dull at 14c.@15c., for country and city Sweet Pickled; 13c. for Green. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$10 25, dividing on 200 fbs. Live HOGS steady and firm, at $8 40@$9 for Common to Good. CATTLE steady at $4 70@$5 10 for Cows and Light Steers; $6@$7 62½ for fair to extra prime shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 11,100 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling held 24½c. FLOUR active for low grade; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Choice to Fancy Family, $6@$7 25. WHEAT unchanged. CORN declining; Yellow, 74c.@75c.; Prime to Fancy White, 80c.@84c. OATS declining; in bulk, 48c.; sacked, 52c.@55c. BARLEY dull at $1 05@$1 17 for Minnesota Spring. RYE heavy at 75c.@76c. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK, $27; Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Ribs, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. BACON—Clear Sides scarce at 16½c.; Shoulders, 12½c. LARD heavy; Choice Steam offered at 15½c., with no buyers. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet; Light to Extra, $7 75@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—FLOUR steady; Family, $5 20@$5 40. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull, with large receipts; sales at 72c.@73c. OATS dull; Mixed, 50c.@52c.; White, 54c.@55c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON quiet at 24½c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm; sales 84 hhds. WHISKEY in fair demand at 93c. Live HOGS firm at $8 25@$9. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 25@$10 75; receipts 1,400. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK advanced to $27; sales 400 bbls. Bulk MEATS held 11c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14½c. for Clear Sides; no sales. BACON held 12½c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c.@16½c. for Clear Sides; in good demand at the inside quotations. Sugar Cured HAMS, 18½c.@19½c. LARD offered at 15c.@16c. to some extent. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—COTTON in fair demand and prices firm; Middling, 24½c.@24½c.; receipts since Saturday, 16,685 bales; no exports. FLOUR, $5 30@$5 40@$5 85@$6. CORN, $1 10. OATS firm at 75c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY, $28. PORK, $29 25@$29 50. BACON easier at 13½c.@17c.@18c. LARD—Tierce, 16½c.@16½c.; keg, 18c. SUGAR active and firm; prime, 12c.@14c. MOLASSES firmer at 73c.@75c. WHISKY dull at $1@$1 02½. COFFEE active; fair, 15½c.@15½c.; prime, 17¼c.@17½c. GOLD, 121. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131½. New-York Sight Exchange par@⅛ ₽ cent. discount.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The supply of BEEVES was in excess of last week, but the quality was inferior. The market was moderately active, and better qualities a fraction higher; Medium, ¼c., and Common, ⅛c. lower. The highest price paid for a selected lot was 10c. For the best full herds, 9c. was the highest price. The range for common stock was from 5¼c.@8¾c. SHEEP—Receipts very large, reaching 20,000 of a superior quality. The market was steady at unchanged prices. HOGS—The receipts were small and the market dull; Michigan, 10c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—CLOVERSEED firm and in demand at $8 12½@$8 50. TIMOTHY and FLAXSEED nominal. QUERCITRON BARK—No. 1 at $30; no sales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@$5 75, the latter for Choice; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 62½; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT unchanged; Pennsylvania Red, $1 23@$1 25. RYE steady at 95c. CORN—Prime Dry in demand; New Yellow, 85c.@88c. OATS held at 53c.@54c. BARLEY—Two-rowed New-York, 85c. WHISKY, 95c.@96c. for wood and iron bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Beef CATTLE in fair demand, and advanced ¼c.; sales 1,600 head; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 9½c.@10c.; Choice, 10¼c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@9c.; Common, 5c.@6½c. ₽ fb. gross. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at 6c.@8c. ₽ fb. gross. HOGS in demand; sales 3,000 at $13@$13 50 ₽ cwt. net.

OSWEGO, Feb. 7.—FLOUR steady but unchanged; sales [illegible] bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White, and $7 for Double [illegible] [illegible] to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 46c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very dull; sales 800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 12. CORN easy; small sales of Old at 85c., in store in the railroad elevator; 78c. for New, on the track. OATS nominal at 55c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; offered at 70c.@90c., as to quality and time of payment, for State and Canada. PEAS nominal at 85c. SEEDS steady but dull. PORK dull at $28 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16c.@16¼c. HIGHWINES nominal at 93c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 2 White Wabash at $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 22 for Regular; sales at $1 10 for No. 2; Red held at $1 03. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull, with no sales. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,400 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 25,000 fbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 fbs. Dressed Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 58 hhds. COTTON dull at 23½c. FLOUR active; extra Family, $5. WHEAT active at $1 10@$1 15. CORN—Sacked, 95c. OATS—Sacked, 63c. RYE, 95c. PROVISIONS very active. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Prime tierce, 16½c.; kegs, 18c. HAMS—Sugar cured, 19½c. WHISKY firm at 93c.@94c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull; Middling, 24½c. FLOUR active, prices weak, but not quotably lower. WHEAT steady and unchanged at $1 40@$1 45 for Prime to Choice Maryland Red. CORN dull; White, 95c.@$1; Yellow, 90c.@91c. OATS dull at 52c.@55c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. Mess PORK quiet at $29. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Shoulders, 13c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 16½c.@17½c. WHISKY firm at 98c.@99c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at 85c. for No. 1; 79½c. for No. 2. Dressed HOGS quiet at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—COTTON quiet; nominally 24c.; receipts for two days, 4,392 bales; exports, 2,372 bales. FLOUR scarce; Superfine, $5@$5 25. CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 68c.@70c. LARD, 16½c.@18c. PORK, $28. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 15c.@15½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN heavy; Old nominal; New held 78c.; Rejected, 70c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE heavy; held 80c.@85c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—No sales reported of Spirits of TURPENTINE. RESIN—Small sales at $1 50 for Strained, $2 for No. 1. TAR steady at $2. COTTON quiet at 23½c. for Middling. CORN, $1 09.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—WHEAT unchanged. RYE dull at 86c.@88c. for the best State. CORN, 86c.@90c. for new and $1 10 for old; sales 1,200 bushels. OATS held at 55c.@56c. Nothing doing in BARLEY.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 7.—COTTON was in fair demand during the day and closed quiet; sales 1,200 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,286 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. OATS—State, 47c. BARLEY, $1 60 ₽ cental. Dressed HOGS, $10@$10 65.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—COTTON easier and quiet; sales 400 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,309 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove		Clear	19
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	8
Portland	N. W.	Clear	20
Boston	N. W.	Clear	25
New-York	N.	Clear	28
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	31
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	34
Washington	N. W.	Clear	30
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Clear	40
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	40
Charleston	N. N. E.	Cloudy	45
Savannah	N. N. E.	Cloudy	49
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Cloudy	46
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	20
Buffalo	S. E.	Clear	23
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	24
Chicago	S.	Clear	—
Louisville	N. E.	Cloudy	34
New-Orleans	N. W.	Cloudy	52
Key West	E.	Clear	69
Havana	N. E.	Clear	71

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Feb. 8	New-York	Hamburg.
Nebraska	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Feb. 12	New-York	London.
Rhein	Feb. 12	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Eagle	Feb. 10	New-York	Havana.
Fah Kee	Feb. 10	New-York	Bermuda.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nebraska*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 46 North River, to 11:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.—For Aspinwall—H. Nathan, J. Brophy, Caxetano de Socurras, Captain W. M. Gamble, Levi Dexter, D. W. Sternberg, Miss Manuelila Cidena, Captain A. W. McKenzie, Theodore M. Lee, Morris Minella, Thos. Lyons, E. Brophy, Jno. Murphy. For California—Joseph P. Hazard, Mary P. Hazard, Gertrude M. Hazard, S. C. Pencoash, Mrs. Lester and 3 children, Ira B. Wheeler, S. C. Thompson, Jas. Cox, J. G. Gibson, G. M. Eckesh, Miss Lucy Gosling, Chas. B. James, J. McDonald, wife and 2 children, Jno. McLachlin and wife, Mrs. Ann M. Greenough, Lewis J. Frederick, A. L. Clapp, Jas. Wood and wife, Edw. L. Parker, J. Webb, J. C. Talcop, C. H. Fletcher, J. W. Fletcher, James Skinner, B. P. Hutchins and wife, P. Whelan, Mrs. Sarah Swan, F. S. Redfield, G. W. Dent and wife, Rev. D. J. Lee, Mrs. M. Belton, Mrs. Kimball, E. Everett Smith, Mrs. D. K. Roberts and 3 children, Mrs. Eliza Dikeman, Miss Susie Barthel, Miss Annie Bolza, G. Wyder, C. W. Lassalles, Robert Urquhart, Jr., John Feehan and wife, Ann Ridton, Saml. Lowenstein, Lysander Cole, Miss Rosa Von Damitz, W. A. Mathews and wife, Miss Eleanor Whipple, and a large number in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mr. Poor, A. W. Chapman, R. H. L. Waters, J. W. Carter, Mrs. F. Morgan, H. Veltman, O. Ernest, Captain John Britton, J. S. Mortimer, Mrs. J. S. Mortimer, Thomas Mack, M. Apple, M. Priestly and wife, A. T. Van Ness, O. P. Buel, Mrs. C. Cook and child, C. W. Jones, R. P. Hanson, O. H. Clark, Wm. E. Young, and 8 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets.... 5 26 | Moon sets..12 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 33 | Gov. Island. 1 22 | Hell Gate.. 2 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Sea Serpent, White, San Francisco, Platt & Newton.

Barks Regia, (Norw.,) Larssen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Florence, Hall, Tamatave and a market, Arnold, Hines & Co.

Brigs Dundee, (Br.,) Loomer, Bahia, D. R. De Wolf; Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara, H. T. Smith & Co.; Cheviot, (Br.,) Whitney, St. Thomas, Jas. Edmiston & Co.; Herman, Hichborn, Matanzas, Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Morford & Trubee, (Br.,) McCulloch, Bahia, Peniston & Co.; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Madeira, (Br.,) Sullivan, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; W. L. Springs, Crowell, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. H. Squire, Simmons, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; R. L. Kinney, Kelley, Baltimore, C. E. Staples & Co.; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore, J. P. Clymer; M. R. Hickman, White, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Yankee Boy, Dill, New-Haven; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 30, via S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Experienced heavy N. E. gales from the 4th to the 6th inst.; Feb. 6, lat. 35 50, lon. 75, saw a brig flying her ensign union down; bore away for her, and found her to be the brig Mary Jane Williams, (of Nova Scotia,) bound to Philadelphia, out of provisions; supplied her; same time, passed the Spanish frigate Libertad, hove to.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced severe gales from W. to N. E., with very high sea, from Cape Romain to Cape Hatteras; Feb. 4, 15 miles S. from Frying Pan Lightship, passed steamship Alabama, hence for Fernandina; 7th, 15 miles S. from the Highlands, passed a wreck, supposed to be a steamer, distance from shore about 5 miles.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Feb. 6, was detained 12 hours by a heavy N. E. gale.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 4, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Spanish frigate Victoria, Don Pedro Gonzales, Havana 12 ds. She carries 40 guns, and has a complement of 423 officers and men.

[illegible] for Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible] for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, [illegible] for New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hall, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. A. Dyer, [illegible] for Providence.

Schr. Richard [illegible] for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. B. Sense, Fray, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Connecticut River.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. M. A. Dyer, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Marine, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Wave, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Bay State, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. James Morrell, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Walton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Flora Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Mist, Taylor, Brookhaven.

Schr. Damsel, McGinnis, Greenwich.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Brigs E. Miller, for Sierra Leone; Eugenia, for Oporto; ship Ada, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 7.—Passed out—Steamer Falcon, for Charleston.

Put in for coal, steamer Gulf Stream, New-Orleans, for New-York.

The northeast storm still prevails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Arr. bark Transit, from Alexandria. Sld ship K. F. Gabian.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Tillie, Partridge, cleared and sailed on Saturday for Galveston.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 220 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 130 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the United States, and the road for its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,250,000, equal to about $16,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a complete exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the Presidents of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, and to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the public, and their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will command a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $3,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, and a liberal allowance for operating and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning more than $5,000 gross per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 82½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, and Manufacturers' Supplies.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. [illegible] No more [illegible] RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES

TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have a still further security, secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but they have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,

AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months: Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,090,353 48	13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,655,418 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,396,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	493,726 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26	7,379,724 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,330 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,882 87	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,106 75	
Real estate	363,717 49	
Balance due by agents	7,544 70	35,211,583 71
Add: Interest accrued but not due	155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	30,290 84	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	584,771 00	2,557,063 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,768,647 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,886,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.

(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the first day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at the meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	RICHARD A. McCURDY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
RICHARD PATRICK,	J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,	HUGH N. CAMP,
EZRA WHEELER,	HERMAN C. VON POST.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.

ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,

CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

JAN. 20 1870.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.

HARRISON

SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for 1st, Safety. 2d, Economy of space. 3d, Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is [illegible] the Exhibition, and [illegible] furnish all the steam for the competitive engines [illegible].

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.

400 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.

Over 1,000 Boilers in use.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS, Philadelphia.

JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,

No. 110 Broadway, New-York, and No. 139 Federal-st., Boston.

Send for circular.

A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS STOCK [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.